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The Week

-all these things combine to give to act of selfishness or ingratitude. the proposal for reducing duties in this line an exceptionally strong position. If other things, but a standpatter when it and executive branches of government, ment. comes to Birmingham's interests or his the bill of rights, and county, town, and

ing an interview of more than an hour." ity. Furthermore, it appears from Col. Watterson's statement that whatever Gov. question" from Col. Harvey. Now, at tiveness of expression. It is true, as he and Chief Justice Clark.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1912. what stage of the interview was this stated, that two distinct factors are The introduction of a bill cutting spondence afterward between Wilson er to the attitude of the courts towards down by something like 50 per cent, the and Harvey? Upon the answer to these matters that have in our time become duties in the iron and steel schedule is questions depends the whole character of burning questions. We cannot go to the a good stroke on the part of the Demo- the incident. "I have from Col. Harvey whole length of agreeing with him in crats of the House. It pushes again to and Gov. Wilson," says Col. Watterson, the assertion that the defects coming the front the broad question of tariff re- "statements according to the memory under the first head are to be charged form, and puts the Republicans on the of each touching what did actually hap- solely to the bar, as distinguished from defensive. The immense development of pen and was spoken on the occasion the bench; though unquestionably it is the steel industry, its concentration named. These do not materially differ. upon the bar, above all, that the duty largely in the hands of one gigantic cor- They coincide with my own recollec- devolves of bringing about a better conporation, the statements made at vari-tion." Let us have these statements, dition. Laws bearing upon court proous times by some of its foremost repand let the public judge whether what cedure are in crying need of amendresentatives as to the ability of this Wilson said was simply the frank utter- ment, and lawyers-in and out of Legiscountry to produce at lower cost than since of a truth in reply to a friend's latures-must put their shoulders to the any other, and the great volume of ex- candid request for information, or, as wheel if this is to be done; but even as ports which bears out these assertions so many hasten to assert, a deliberate the law stands, much depends on both

military affairs, as well as the more

question asked? Was Gov. Wilson's an- to be distinguished in the tendency to swer to it the subject of any further criticise our courts: the one relating to talk at the time? Was there any corre- questions of efficient procedure, the oththe temper and the ability of individual judges. As to the other class of griev-Among the acts thus far of the Con- ances against the courts, Mr. Root says the reduction goes through Congress stitutional Convention, now preparing some things which it is eminently deand is approved by the President, the a new basic law for the State of Ohio, sirable that impulsive reformers should Democrats will have to their credit the are the extension of its committee or. lay to heart. Impatience with decisions actual achievement of a substantial ganization beyond the point desired by of courts based on an honest interpretameasure of tariff reform; if it is block- its president, the Rev. Herbert S. Bige- tion of constitutional provisions has, in ed by the Republicans, they will have low, the ruling out of lobbyists from many quarters, gone to mischievous a good issue to go before the people the floor and smoking rooms, and cer. lengths; and Mr. Root does not exaggerwith. Incidentally, Mr. Underwood has tain provisions intended to check gag ate when he declares that to indulge given an effective answer to the accusa- rule. The numerous committees now this disposition means nothing less than tion that he is for tariff reduction in include those to consider the legislative to place in peril our system of govern-

The four candidates for Senator Simradical matters of woman suffrage, the mons's seat, which becomes vacant next In such a matter as the Wilson-Har- initiative and referendum, and labor leg- year, have entered into an agreement to vey affair, everything turns on the ex- islation. Lobbyists, whose exclusion keep the expenses of the contest as low act facts of what took place. Col. Wat- from the smoking rooms is the work of as possible. While these terms may terson's statement is admirable in point a Socialist delegate, we understand, be lacking in exactness, they are in all of expression, but leaves much to be demust register and reveal their backers, probability quite sufficient to preclude sired in point of accurate information. as well as remain without the doors, any such expenditures as have disgraced He makes much of Gov. Wilson's man- Moreover, the time-honored device of recent Senatorial canvasses in more ner in the course of the conversation, moving the previous question will be than one State. It is not necessarily a which impressed him as "autocratic, if more difficult of execution than in the question of corrupt use of money. The not tyrannous," and he tells us that Col. past, as it will require the demand of argument as applied to a primary, or Harvey was "apparently overcome by ten instead of five delegates, and the what is virtually a primary, as in this Gov. Wilson's austerity"; but he also says actual stopping of the debate can be North Carolina contest, is rather the that "nothing of a discourteous kind- brought about only by the wish of two- inability of a candidate without great even of an unfriendly kind-passed dur- thirds of a quorum instead of a major- resources to meet the legitimate cost of the struggle. In the absence of a law limiting the amount that may be spent, Senator Root, in his address before a gentlemen's agreement is a very prop-Wilson said as to "whether the support the New York State Bar Association on er procedure. Senator Simmons is a of Harper's Weekly was doing him an Friday of last week, displayed his char- candidate for reëlection, and opposing injury" was said in reply to a "direct acteristic precision of thought and effec- him are Gov. Kitchin, ex-Gov. Aycock,

occasion should not be permitted to go by without a word of congratulation, for it teaches a lesson whose application in several widely different directions within the past twelvemonth. It is that in a course deemed important to the public weal, it is always worth while to make a fight, however heavy the odds foresight were capable of being rallied the acclaim he has received. against it in a way that surprised even those most interested in the cause. They the complete restoration of the park, the city.

will become discouraged with their oc- abode. And now the Irish poet's "Playcupation because of the low price of cot- boy," traversing this western world to ton, a Southern newspaper points out a crescendo of riot and assault, atthat the present situation is not unprec- tains its climax of egg-throwing in Philedented. For many years prior to 1909 adelphia. That the tradition of Philadelsuch tenants got along on the proceeds phia's soporific atmosphere should perof their cotton crops, and they did so sist in face of such repeated and starthorses and mules, as many of them do gressiveness, simply shows that it is now. Nor did they "ride around in rub- much harder to kill a legend than the ber-tired buggles, as many of them do originator of the legend. The most now," or have large bank accounts, "but sophisticated of Babylons might be they kept on ploughing." The chances proud of the way in which the decency are, in the opinion of this observer, that of the stage has been vindicated in Philthe negro tenants are taking the exist- adelphia by means of a warrant of aring depression about as calmly as are rest against the Irish Players sworn those for whom they have worked. A out by a saloonkeeper. pertinent question in this connection is, Where can the negro go if he deserts the farm? Wages are higher by the day in literature could not afford to be snobemployment upon construction work, bish in the choice of its subject-matter. but "there is an even balance about the In his desire to redeem the commonfarm-life that appeals to the negro of place he found as great poetic possibiligood sense and thrift and enterprise." ties in a washtub as in a conch shell. of last week it was admitted that the

the farmer has been improving.

world to the hollowness of the Philaand for a future development of public delphia legend. In Philadelphia, streetbuildings and grounds at the heart of railway strikes are exceptionally violent. In Philadelphia, the new gospel of efficiency first saw the light. In Philadel-Replying to expressions of fear from phia, the baseball champions of the world Southern farmers that negro tenants seem to have taken up their permanent without the advantage of owning their ling demonstrations of vitality and pro-

Wordsworth long ago contended that

With the official acceptance of the If all this speaks well for the negro, a And since his time the danger of neg-Court-House site in New York a truly word of commendation for both races is lecting the humble actual conditions of notable struggle for an important pub- found in the statement that the relation- life has disappeared forever. With Zola, lic object comes to a happy close. The ship between the negro farm-hand and Gorki, Tolstoy, and Ibsen hammering out the destinies of the poor, the literature of the nineteenth century closed The completion of the over-sea rail- in a democratic pæan. The twentieth is manifold and constant. And, what is way to Key West is admittedly "one of century, however, promises much greatperhaps most encouraging of all, the the most remarkable achievements in er gains in this direction. Elated apparlesson is one that has been brought out railway construction in the world." ently by the interest which writers Built on keys and on coral rocks, this have shown for them, the humble have great viaduct is literally a road across taken to setting forth their own condithe sea. By it twenty hours are saved tions. A seamstress presents the simbetween New York and Cuba, and Key ple terms of her life in France and re-West, 156 miles from the city of Miami ceives a prize. A switchman tells what may seem against it. There was a time and 55 miles out in the ocean, is riveted his duties were, and all the periodicals when it seemed the manifest destiny of to the mainland. It is a notable step offer him their columns. Now come City Hall Park to be sacrificed, for good forward in the peaceful American ad- "The Diary of a Book-Agent" and the and all, to the same spirit that had vance into the Caribbean, and may make autobiography of a travelling salesman, long ago caused it to be impaired and Key West an important transfer station "Fifty Years on the Road." This we disfigured by the Post Office building for some of the liners that are planned doubt not is carrying the movement and the Tweed Court House. But no to use the Panama Canal. For his faith farther than Wordsworth ever intended sooner was a determined stand made in this extraordinary enterprise, his it to go. With his belief in the high against this danger than it turned out courage to carry it out, and his ability calling of the writer, he was glad to that the forces of civic pride and civic to raise the means, Mr. Flagler deserves have poor Michael or a Highland girl speak out, but he preferred to do their writing for them. Before the century The reception accorded to Synge's is over it may be expected that even have now not only repulsed the threat- best-known play in the redeemed city stones and running brooks will find ened invasion, but opened the way for once more invites the attention of the some way of doing their own preaching.

> A practical solution for a problem that the daily press has to meet every day and has not yet succeeded in solving, is suggested in President Butler's remarks on the character of college presidents:

All college presidents are liars ex officio. I remember, some years ago, when my dear friend Dr. Canfield became chancellor of the University of Nebraska, he was called a liar by a local newspaper within thirty days. He was walking with President Eliot of Harvard one Sunday afternoon, while we were all together attending an educational meeting, and Mr. Eliot said to Mr. Canfield: "Well. Canfield. I see that you are a liar." "Yes," said Canfield, "I am," and added, "I suppose, Mr. Eliot, they have often called you a liar?" "Oh!" said Mr. Eliot, "worse than that; they have proved It."

Hence it is as plain as daylight that hereafter, in sending a reporter to the office of the Outlook, or setting a man to write a story about the Contributing Editor of the Outlook, one should get a college president for the job and avoid all possible differences of opinion.

At the banquet of the Booksellers' League held in New York on Wednesday general reading public:

the masses read absolutely nothing; there is an alarmingly wide chasm, I might almost say a vacuum, between the high-brow, who considers reading either as a trade or as a form of intellectual wrestling, and the low-brow, who is merely seeking for will soon be democratized through some less conventional system of education, giving rise to a new type that might be called the middle-brow, who will consider books as a source of intellectual enjoyment.

What a relief it would be to hear of a forthcoming story: "This is slop, and is recommended to the serious-minded at those times only when they are too tired to think or feel."

Young Mr. Shuster has not left his gift of plain speech behind him at Teheran. In an interview given to the demption money from being paid.

mentary elections for the Reichstag has French protectorate in Morocco was log- a Karin Michaelis.

Readers who are looking for good books After the outright capture of sixty-six pensation in the form of colonial terriare growing tired, it appears, of being seats in the first series of contests it tory" be accruing to Germany? misled, and booksellers resent being seemed that the reballotings would made the dupes of the deception. No bring the Socialist strength up to the less startling was the picture drawn by maximum of their preëlection expectathe president, Mr. B. W. Huebsch, of the tions, or 120 seats. But the first day's results in the secondary elections were Only a handful of people ever read books disappointing; the Socialists gained only worth while. There is, of course, quite a seven out of seventy-five seats contested. demand for trash, but the fact remains that and their indicated representation in the Reichstag sank to 85 or 90. This forecast in turn was upset by a remarkable succession of victories in the second day's reballotings, which brought gross thrills. It is to be hoped that culture the Socialist strength up to ninety-nine, and with thirty-five seats still to be fought for, fixes their probable number in the next Reichstag at 110. There seems to be little doubt that Herr Bebel's followers will constitute the strongest single party in the Diet, and with all other parties of the Left will be able to outvote the Conservative-Centrist coalition to which the Government last two years.

On the subject of the recent Moroc-Vienna newspapers, he minces no words can negotiations between France and about the part Great Britain has chos- Germany, there is an extremely frank en to play. Persia, Mr. Shuster declares, and persuasive statement in last week's is ruled from the Russian and British Outlook, by the German Ambassador at legations, where the signs of a reawak- Washington, Count von Bernstorff. The

book business needed stricter ethics, been productive of a double surprise, ical and inevitable, why should "com-

The French Government now faces the task of organizing its protectorate machinery in Morocco. The precise forms in which the French domination will be expressed are of no great importance. There is little variation to the protectorate scheme of government. The native ruler remains as nominal head of the Government, with European "advisers" to keep him in the narrow path. The finances and the army pass under the foreign control, and in the case of the latter we usually find the building up of a native military force under European officers. But in the case of Morocco, it is recognized that there is the serious work of pacification to go hand in hand with the business of organizing a government. The French troops are at present in control of the maritime has looked for its majorities during the province of Shawia, the principal capital, Fez, and the frontier zone between Algeria and Morocco. Elsewhere there may be severe fighting before the French authority is completely established. An army of 100,000 men may not be too large for the work in hand.

The introduction of votes for women ened national life were anxiously scan- German Ambassador declares that "no on a basis of full equality with men is ned and expeditiously stamped upon. one who knew the conditions in Morocco foreshadowed in the speech from the The profit goes all to Russia; for it is as they really were, and not as one per- throne at the reopening of the Swedish within the Czar's sphere of influence haps wished them to be, could entertain Parliament. The Scandinavian countries that nearly all of desirable Persia, in- the slightest doubt that a French pro- are to-day in the forefront of the movecluding the capital, is situated. Great tectorate must in course of time be ment for woman's emancipation and Britain is presumably content with her established." It follows that "for the seem determined to hold their place. station on the Persian Gulf and a free German Government there was only one Women are now on an equal footing southern route into India. But of what way open to protect German commercial with men in Finland and, with certain avail is it to have brought Russia's in- interests in Morocco, viz., by securing modifications, in Norway. It is natural fluence several hundred miles nearer to France's protection of these interests." enough that woman's claims for politithat jealously guarded trade route? In No difficulties would have arisen be- cal recognition should make their way the Contemporary Review, that veteran tween Paris and Berlin had it not been first in those countries where the woand well-informed student of interna- for the French colonial fanatics, who men, taken as a whole, come nearest to tional affairs, E. J. Dillon, declares that "could not await the ripening of the Mo- the cultural level occupied by the male Persia was mortgaged long ago to the roccan fruit." There followed the French electorate. But it is something more two Powers, and that only the inevitable expedition to Fez, and Germany's move than school education that is at work. is now taking place. What has really at Agadir. One query is suggested by The social life of Scandinavia knows happened is that Persia's unexpectedly Count von Bernstorff's statement. He de- much less of the traditional restrictions setting out to pay off the mortgage and clares that there could be no doubt as to and proprieties that characterize the rerebuild her house so alarmed the cov- the "price" Germany would ask, namely, lations of the sexes the world over. etous mortgagees that they did not hesi- increased guarantees in Morocco and From Scandinavia we have come to extate at highway robbery to keep the re- compensation in the form of colonial ter- pect morbid treatment given by woritory. As to the first demand there men to the problems affecting woman's can, of course, be no question. But if, welfare, sincerely in the case of an The Socialist showing in the supple- as the German Ambassador admits, a Ellen Key, sensationally in the case of

ROOSEVELT THE PLOTTER

Evidence accumulates every day that Mr. Roosevelt is engaged in an intrigue to defeat President Taft at all hazards The plotting really began from the day of Mr. Taft's inauguration. The audacious man had refused to take orders from his predecessor. He had the impudence to suppose that he was President, not Roosevelt. That was enough. Taft would have to be taught the perils of insubordination. When Roosevelt sailed for Africa, he sent a telegram pledging "loyalty" to Taft, but it was another case of "Art thou in health, my brother?" and then the dagger under the fifth rib. From the beginning until this day, Roosevelt and the Roosevelt circle have devoted themselves to undermining the President. Their course has been one of consistent belittling and backbiting. Some of his measures they have attacked openly; others they have sought to discredit by the meanest insinuations in secret. With less generosity than a red Indian, with unconcealed disloyalty to friendship and to the party, they have gone about by every means in their power-by trick and hint and sneer and scorn-discrediting Mr. Taft so as to make his reelection seem impossible, and so to rob him of the renomination to which under all the rules and proprieties he is entitled. It has been one long exhibition of faithlessness and truculence.

The hope was, of course, to alarm the party managers and to frighten Taft off the field. It was believed that by ceaseless iteration of the assertion that he so discouraged or disgusted as to withdraw from the contest. That scheme, however, fell to the ground. The President announced that nothing but death could keep him from fighting for a second nomination. This dashed the first confident expectation of the conspirators. But they soon concected another plan, and that is now in full operation. The past week has seen it uncovered. Briefly, an organization was formed various parts of the country. There was manœuvre with which he has made us the recommendation by the fact that it

to be cleverly engineered a self-moved familiar. Yet it is not these continuprising of the party for Roosevelt, gencles, one way or the other, that are which would compel him to yield his most attracting the attention of soberpersonal wish not to be a candidate. minded men throughout the land, but And we have duly had the carefully pre- the nature of the proceeding itself in pared voluntary "demonstrations" in which Mr. Roosevelt is now engaged. Missouri and Illinois, in Ohio and West He is working like a mole underground. Virginia and elsewhere. The bombs The most open, manly, and chivalrous which the Roosevelt dark-lantern men of human beings is acting like a fellow had painstakingly planted were explod- in the cellarage. Without reason gived according to an agreed programme.

to pull down the President, in order to President whom he has certified to his those who are supplying the funds and rapidly heaping upon Mr. Roosevelt a instigating the plot are financiers of burden of suspicion which even he canthe standing of George W. Perkins and not long endure. There are many differ-Dan Hanna, with some rich men under indictment; while former office-holders to think of him, but he cannot wish and eager candidates are numbered by the hundred. Look up the record of many of the men who are now clamoring for Roosevelt as the greatest citizen of the world, and you will find that they are politicians out of a job, postmasters dismissed for cause, or district-attorneys whom Roosevelt himself was on the point of ousting for drunkenness, continue in office. And every little fellow who wants to be sheriff or county clerk, every man among the bigger fry who is ambitious to go to the House or Senate, and who feels that under presprompted to add his voice to the irrepeople that Roosevelt be a candidate once more.

certain. It is plain that he does not service. The President explicitly faces relish the idea of having to go out and the fact that this change must involve fight for the nomination. And if he the relinquishment by the Senate of its thinks that his winning is doubtful, he power of confirmation as to these higher will surely not rush into the battle. offices and the abandonment of fixed Nor would he desire a nomination that terms of years for their tenure. "So might be followed by defeat. It is, therefore, not at all impossible that, if the and heavily financed to place Roosevelt tide does not a little later seem to be in the running. Of its intent and meth- setting in his direction overwhelmingly, ods we may judge by what it has set he may dig up and publish a letter about doing. The aim was to create, by written some weeks ago and declaring the lavish use of money and all kinds that he would under no circumstances of artful appeals to the disgruntled and be a candidate. Such astute manufacthe expectant, the appearance of a turing of evidence in advance, to be do the best work." "spontaneous" demand for Roosevelt in used only if the occasion requires, is a

en or cause assigned, he is pushing on And who are the men, with what mo- a plot to undo one for whom he has protives, that are now working desperately fessed the most ardent friendship and a set up Roosevelt? There are, of course, fellow-countrymen in the most glowing exceptions among them. A few are of words of his vocabulary. This is the the sort who still cling to their old thing which is startling all who believe ideals of Roosevelt. But the majority of in honorable political methods, and is ent ways in which he would like people them to regard him as a treacherous friend and a midnight plotter.

PRESIDENT'S EFFICIENCY THEMESSAGE.

To the President's sweeping recommendation for the extension of the merit system, contained in his message of last week, a double interest attaches. and whom President Taft refused to The scope of the reforms he proposeswhich indeed he has indicated on former occasions-is of itself such as to demand the attention of the nation. His proposal contemplates nothing less than the extension to "heads of bureaus in ent conditions he has no chance, is the departments at Washington, and of most of the local offices under the decould not be elected, he would become pressible and unforced demand of the partments," of the same system of appointment, retention, and promotion for merit as now applies to nearly all the That he will be is as yet by no means positions of lower grade in the Federal long," he says, "as appointments to these offices must be confirmed by the Senate, and so long as appointments to them must be made every four years, just so long will it be impossible to provide a force of employees with a reasonably permanent tenure who are qualified by reason of education and training to

But a distinctive interest is given to

changes which, as the President shows. have resulted, and will result in the future still more, in important savings for the Government. The aspect of the cy attainable, even in energetically conducted private enterprises, by the adoption of carefully thought-out methods, has recently acquired a prominence never before known. That the merit system, so long derided as a hobby of impractical doctrinaires, should thus be brought into effective relation with a movement which is the quintessence of practicality is striking testimony to its recognized success in actual experience. In the earlier days its advocates rested their case chiefly on its necessity for the purification of politics, and they were eminently right in so doing; but they also stoutly asserted its value from the standpoint of efficiency, and they have been abundantly vindicated.

The President enumerates several ways in which the extension of the merit system to the higher posts in the Government service will conduce to efficiency and economy. All of these are highly important; but one that he does not specifically name is perhaps the most important of all. Invaluable as has been the advance that our present methods embody, as compared with the old spoils system, the civil service has thus far presented an anomaly the removal of which is necessary to its complete vitalization. The subordinate emare ignored by the Government when it questions, though of the highest im- dum on the subject. comes to the filling of posts. At the portance in themselves, were in a sense head of the bureau, or the post office, or the preparation for the coming battle. strong hope. The present Government. the Custom House, or the Internal Reve- It had long ago been recognized that after two general elections within a sinnue office, is placed a man brought in Home Rule was impossible if the upper gle year, is content to sit tight. It will

ficiency and economy, and not primar- sonal or political reasons. The differ- lation. And it was the Lords' ill-adily as a measure of general administra- ence, not only as regards the qualifica- vised eagerness to bring their position tive or political reform. The message tions of these heads of offices, but also to a test that was partly responsible for deals in the main with the labors of the as regards the ambition and energy the rejection of the famous budget. As successfully looking into details of de- expected of subordinate officials, is ob- Home Rule is the price paid by Mr. Aspartmental management and instituting vious. The adoption of the President's quith to Mr. Redmond for being allowrecommendation would mean a really ed to remain in office. The Liberals, on fundamental step in administrative the other hand, would call Home Rule progress.

as a matter of course, it ought now to realities. the time when it will be effected.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The next session of the British Par-

occurs as incidental to the question of ef- from the outside and appointed for per- house retained its veto power on legis-Efficiency Commission, which has been which may under such circumstances be the Unionist party would describe it, merely one feature of the democratic If that step should be taken, our coun-programme of which the Parliament beneficial results of a system of appoint- try would be entering upon no novel ex- bill, Old Age Pensions, and Lloyd ment and promotion for merit which is periment, but simply doing that which George's Insurance bill formed other thus brought to the front is one that the Government of every advanced mod- parts. Even the Liberals would not atin these days will find ample recogni- ern country except our own has long tempt to maintain that without Mr. Redtion. The idea of the heightened efficien- practiced. The ground has been thor- mond's support any portion of their oughly laid for it; the merit system programme could have been made into within its present very large domain law. But if every political alliance for has been tried and tested, and at no mutual advantage is a bargain, the Libtime has it been found necessary to take eral-Labor-Nationalist alliance in Parliaa backward step. With such a record, ment can afford to stand up under the we must not rest content at a half-way charge. At any rate, the question has stage. What England and Germany do by this time gone far beyond words to

require no tremendous effort to bring There is one consideration which at our country to do. What remains of the first sight would seem to preclude the spoils' system in the Federal service probability of a violent contest over still has consequences the same in kind, Home Rule. The question has already though not in degree, as the whole over- been brought before the country, though shadowing growth had in the old days; indirectly. In both general elections of and the functions of government have 1910, the Opposition did its best to so enlarged, its expenditures have be- make Home Rule the paramount issue. come so enormous, that the interest of It argued, and with undeniable force, the people in procuring the best possible that the shackling of the House of Lords administration is of more consequence meant the break-up of the Union; and than ever before. The advance pointed for that matter, the Liberals were not out by President Taft is bound to come greatly concerned to deny the charge. sooner or later; but he has done a great If, then, the country refused to turn Mr. national service by pressing it upon the Asquith out of office, the inference would attention of Congress, and thus speeding be that the people either approved Home Rule or were indifferent to it. Either supposition would indicate clear sailing for the new bill. But when all is said and done, there were other issues before the electorate in 1910. If Home Rule by liament does not begin until the middle itself had been submitted to the people of February, but the opening guns in there would probably have been a more the Home Rule campaign have already emphatic expression of opinion, one way ployee sees fitness rewarded by appoint- been fired. The question will undoubt- or the other. The Opposition will probment, and fidelity and efficiency reward. edly be as bitterly fought as any issue abiy argue that the present Parliament ed by promotion, but sees this process that has come before Parliament during has no mandate on Home Rule. It will end precisely at the point where its re- the present generation, not excepting the be the opposite of what they argued in sults might be expected to be most contest over the Finance bill of 1909 or 1910, but consistency in times of stress significant. The skill and experience he the limitation of the powers of the is a minor consideration. The Unionists' may have acquired in years of service House of Lords last year. Both of these chief hope is undoubtedly in a referen-

At the same time it is not a very

And the Unionist attack, from present indications, will be directed not so much against the enactment of any bill as against the enactment of a bill such as Mr. Redmond wants. Protestant Ulster, of course, has been threatening fire and sword if Home Rule comes to pass. Sir Edward Carson still talks of marching from Belfast upon the Dublin Parliament. Political feeling, according to the latest reports, is running high in the north of Ireland. But, on the whole, it may be said that the threat of civil war has failed to impress the country at large. Instead of war, Ulster is now threatening pacific resistance. It will refuse to pay taxes to the Dublin Parliament, and see what the Catholic majority is going to do about it.

But the Ulster Protestants are not content to wait until the Dublin Parliament becomes a fact. The Spectator announces a policy which may find expression in the coming debates in Parliament. "We are glad to have absolute warrant for stating," says the Spectator, "that if the Government are mad enough to insist on passing, as well as producing, a Home Rule bill, the men of Ulster will demand that the measure shall not operate within their boundaries." It is an extraordinary proposal which calls for the splitting up of Ireland into two political entities, with the Catholic provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught under a Parliament at Dublin, and Ulster retaining its present status as a section of the United Kingdom under the direct authority of the Parliament at Westminster. The reasons cited for the proposal are familiar. The Protestant minority will never consent newspaper readers are familiar. Origto be governed by the Catholic major. inally an assistant surgeon in the army, ity, and prosperous Ulster will not let he was assigned in 1887 to the Record itself be plundered by the tax-gatherers and Pension Bureau, and there his spefrom Dublin in favor of the poverty. cial genius quickly manifested itself. stricken provinces of the south. The Here is his achievement as set forth in Spectator is aware of a weak point in its own argument, and attempts to explain it away. Even "Protestant" Ul. card system, by means of which all milister is not really Protestant. In that duced in such a way as to make the full province, too, the Catholics are in a ma- history of any soldier immediately availjority. It is only in Belfast and certain counties that the Protestants are in the accendency. Hence the bill should provide that any county which refuses to come under the Dublin Parliament shall be at liberty to retain its pres-ernment has very properly been recog-known to us was this guardian of the

try to pass a Home Rule bill in three ent status. The Spectator admits that nized. The War Department and Conconsecutive sessions, and thus make it the Government cannot accept this delaw without the consent of the Lords. mand; but it argues that the claim will Ainsworth became successively colonel force the Government into a position where it must either abandon Home Rule or be prepared to enforce it at the point of the bayonet.

> To the outside observer, the Spectator's demand is quite as impossible as that journal admits it is. What is not so apparent is that bloodshed is the only alternative. The debates in Parliament will bring forward the question why the Ulstermen, even though they are in a minority, should have so little confidence in their superior political training, their wealth, and their powerful backing in England, as to foresee themselves utterly subdued and pillaged by the Irishmen of the south. Is it conceivable that two-thirds of a nation will proceed to oppress and plunder the remaining third? Is it conceivable that the Imperial Parliament will tolerate any such policy? The fears of the Ulstermen give the impression of being partly hysteria and partly deliberate exaggeration for political effect.

WITHHOLDING PUBLIC RECORDS.

The battle now on in the War Department between Dr. Ainsworth, the Adjutant-General of the army, and Dr. Wood, the Chief of Staff, is, curiously enough, of especial interest to historical students and writers the country over. Not because they care which of these former medical officers runs the army, but because they are hoping that something will happen to remove Gen. Ainsworth from the control of the records of the War Department. With the rise of this remarkable officer most "Who's Who":

tary and medical records have been reproable. Upwards of 50,000,000 index-record cards have been prepared and placed on flie. The adoption of this system has resuited in a permanent saving of over \$500 .-000 per annum.

gress alike appreciated it, and so Dr. and chief of the Record and Pension Office in 1892, brigadier-general and chief in 1899, and Major-General and Military Secretary of the entire army in 1904, his title being changed to the historic one of Adjutant-General in 1907. For virtually the first time in the history of the service, this important position was given to a man who had never served in command of troops. Congress was, of course, willing, because Dr. Ainsworth's service had been of especial value to it. If a Congressman wished a soldier's record, Ainsworth got it to him in the shortest order. It might have taken weeks before, and sometimes months. But after Dr. Ainsworth took hold, order appeared out of chaos. The same has been true since Gen. Ainsworth has had entire charge of the records of the War Department. Let a Congressman desire any information and as many clerks as can be used on the task will work overtime, and the major-general in charge will wait until midnight at his desk, if necessary, in order to sign the letter. It is not surprising, therefore, that Congress should have gratefully included in the first draft of the pending Hay Army bill a provision that, four years hence on reaching the age-limit, Gen. Ainsworth should retire as a lieutenant-general, a rank reserved prior to the Spanish War fer Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield.

Unfortunately, when a man of ability has devoted his life to a single thing like a card-catalogue system, he is very apt to confuse the means and the end. Gradually, so the historians have found, the all-important thing in Gen. Ainsworth's mind has become the preservation untouched of that record. All the public documents under his charge have become like so many typhoid-fever patients, to be nursed with tenderest care and to be seen only by the nurses and Devised and introduced the index-record the doctors. To this rule the only exceptions have been Congressmen or their especial friends. Let a mere teacher of history, an insignificant college professor, or a writer of books, seek access to original records, and Dr. Ainsworth knew what to say. Brisk, sharp, and to the point was the never-failing rebuke Now, this brilliant service to the Gov- for such audacity. In only one case

upon the sentries fell back.

follows:

in the archives in his custody. The following endorsement appears on one of my applications for facts: "Under the rules of this Department the information requested cannot be furnished for historical purposes." I digress to say, I am willing to pay public servants for any work done at my request, and submit an impertinent inquiry: with sordid and sinister motives acquire knowledge of this character?

Not so long ago Dr. Dunbar Rowland of the Department of Archives and History and is all for the progress of the presin Mississippi attempted to get material ent; the other, with a sigh for the days from Gen. Ainsworth for the military that are no more, proclaims that man's history of his State. He received the mind has grown feeble with age. The usual refusal, but was not to be put off first view is, of course, blind with conso easily. Then Gen. Ainsworth used ceit; the second recalls Edmund Spena trump card. "It is simply out of the ser's "Teares of the Muses," in which question," he wrote, "to permit any he decided, at a time when English one not under the control of the De. poetry was beginning upon a flight partment and not trained in the use of never since equalled, that there was card files to have access to those files. little hope for its future. In the ar-. . . To make an exception in your ray of evidence which both sides have favor would open the door to a flood of presented we are surprised that no inappeals from others who would demand, ferences have been drawn from one imand rightfully, that similar favors portant institution of our modern civilshould be shown to them." "You must ization-the more so because it might regard," concluded this autocrat, "the be made to point in either of the two decision as final." Dr. Rowland was directions. We mean the bureau of inimpertinent enough to remind Gen. Ains. formation. worth that the State Government had aided him in perfecting the records of great joy to modernists. It seems to inthe War Department, and declined to ac- dicate that the mind of man has not ory runs the incomplete stanza: cept any decision as final which refused lost its capacity for storing up a mass him access to the public records.

all historical material in the War De- who sits in the Grand Central Station To what? To . . . she cannot endure

armed with a letter from the Command- at the reports there of Gen. Robert E. the precise moment at which you can er-in-Chief in the White House, where- Lee, nor at the papers of Jefferson catch the next train for Hartford, New But the ordinary seeker after infor- about the latter is impossible at pres- are continually added, schedules are mation in the archives has no such luck. eft, until Gen. Ainsworth is overruled. changed, but the position of informer is If the matter about which he inquires To us it appears as if it should be only has been printed, he is referred to that necessary to call attention to this grave that gentleman at the desk of the Napublication, and if he objects that he is abuse and to point out that in the Pubafter the originals, and not a tran- lic Records Office in London searchers script which may or may not have been after historical material, whether from altered, his objection is overruled with England or from the United States, enthe finality of the Supreme Court. The joy the freest access to all records. The other day a contributor to the Harvard records are public property, and to be Graduates' Magazine, who wished to used as such. Card catalogues are good compile the records of the graduates of in their way, but the Department's wor-Harvard in the army of the United ship of them has been carried beyond States, was rash enough to think that all bounds. Historical students the the records of the War Department were country over will gladly petition Conthere for precisely this kind of pur- gress to give Gen. Ainsworth his lieupose. The Adjutant-General quickly un- tenant-generalcy, but upon one condideceived him, and he writes sadly as tion-that he retire at once. Meanwhile, we can only advise those who The Adjutant-General of the War Depart- want historical facts in Gen. Ainsworth's ment will not furnish information contained custody to seek them through Congressmen. We are told that this works well.

BUREAUS OF INFORMATION.

Among the many attempts to define the present age, the two most met with Under what "rules" do pension attorneys are extreme and quite opposed to each other. One waves aside antiquity as a blundering waste of good opportunity,

Looked at in one way, it should bring of facts. Bacon took all knowledge But his efforts were in vain, and Gen. for his province. But did Bacon have Ainsworth's rules are now applied to more at his tongue's end than the man

threshold passed; the historian came partment. For example, no one can get and declares without pride or swelling Davis. And complete historical writing Rochelle, or Peru, Indiana? New trains easily filled. Or what shall we say of tional Library in Paris in which there is no public catalogue of books printed before 1880, because this same gentleman can tell you what you are seeking if you come anywhere near the title? Or how shall we explain the floorwalker in the modern department store?

> But there is another side to all this. The question is whether the very accessibility of information does not tend to relieve the ordinary man of the need of thinking altogether. It is all very well to plan for leaders who, with every convenience, work out titanic ideas, but if the fact-collecting masses cannot understand them, the superman thus created will be of little avail. At any rate, average man, it should seem from a wide range of instances, is being pampered. Formerly when a citizen heard the fire-bell, he counted the strokes and, consulting his brief guide to locate the neighborhood of the conflagration, tried to reason out whose house or shop it could be. It couldn't be Mr. Jones's shop, because he allowed no smoking on the premises; it couldn't be Mrs. Smith's house, since she had no open fireplaces. The chances were the reasoning would be faulty, but conclusions proceeded from premises, and the process of actual thinking took place. Now the moment a person is interested in a fire he calls up "Central" and finds out all about it. Oh. Central? mother of all bureaus! When the clock stops, there is no more the pretty calculation from the position of the sun that my lord will soon be home, and that it is time to put on the potatoes. Again Central is consulted, and Central always knows the "correct time." All of which may be better for my lord and for the potatoes, but scarcely for his lady's powers of thinking. Withal, the mind is becoming nervous and irritable. In Miss Abigail Athington's mem-

> > Life is like a flower Turning toward the sun: Ah, if I had power To . . .

not knowing. Instead of sitting down junctions and prohibitions will be discolumns. And, sure enough, a subscrib- mandments for one enunciated on Sinat. er from Nipissing, Mich.-the editor We have no quarrel with the men who

present generation if once in so often a line drawn at all. In course of time it Perhaps then the excitable maiden would said, whom is on the Lord's side." Usrefrain from inquiring, "At what time age has the final word. If usage com-

REWRITING THE DECALOGUE.

A careful reading of Sunday sermons as reported in Monday morning newspapers shows that there is increasing interest in the Ten Commandments. Such interest manifests itself principally in the endeavor to revise the Decalogue by bringing its message into ing, that, too, will come in good time. closer touch with the questions of the Much less reason is there, consequently, day. Clergymen are naturally the prin- for refusing the pulpit the right to give cipal factors in the movement, though the public what it wants in the way of occasionally a President of the United Ten Commandments trained on the spe-States or a retired captain of industry cific issues of the moment. In spite of takes a hand. The changes proposed what we have said regarding the admirare of all kinds, but it may safely be able simplicity of the language of the said that none of them runs towards a Decalogue, there is no denying that that simplification of the Biblical phrase- interesting document is altogether too ology. On that point, the language of abstract for our own times, is sadly lack-Exodus leaves little to be desired. There ing in news value. What the times reis a fine epigrammatic sting about quire is a Decalogue with a "kick" to it. phrases like "Thou shalt not kill,"

and trying to determine where she carded as out-of-date. Most revisers, learned that stanza, and so to piece it however, cling to the old number, conout for herself, she must write to an- tenting themselves when the need arises other bureau-the Queries and Answers with substituting one of their own com-

having given it up-completes the last are engaged in translating the words of the old Law into terms of the present It is no doubt comforting, even inspir- day. There have been revised versions ing, to reflect that in any large com- of the Bible, and one of them has seen munity, or say, in a university town, can fit to throw over completely the lanbe found the answer to every reason- guage of the Authorized Version in faable question-that experts in all con- vor of the language that obtains, let us ceivable subjects are at your service say, in the current magazines. We are the Tables of the Law, the Decalogue when handy books of reference and not prepared to say where the line does not make mention of insurance "Central" fail. But it might perhaps be should be drawn in such modern revi- thieves, beef barons, and locked doors just as well for the mental fibre of the sions, or whether there should be any in factory buildings. us, for one,

> wants a Decalogue with twelve commandments in it, we presume the public ought to have it. If the public wants its moral law put into simplified spell-

There is all the less ground for crit-"Thou shalt not steal," "Six days shalt icising the growing class of Sunday edithou labor," which gives them a place tors of the text of Moses, because the beside some of the very best things by movement is distinctly in accordance Mr. Chesterton. The modern improve- with a principle which obtains everyments tend rather towards amplifica- where in the modern world, and in this tion, addition, and substitution. Fre- country more than elsewhere. This modquently a preacher will emphasize the ern principle is that laws are primarily necessity of a Decalogue of eleven, made to be amended, revised, and retwelve, or even more commandments, pealed, and only secondarily to be exe-Occasionally one of the ten original in- cuted. Among us, if a law is not obey-

ed, we shrink from enforcing it. We rather pass a second law which also is not obeyed, but which at least gives voice to the people's dissatisfaction with the first one. Thus with the Decalogue. If its ten provisions are violated, add some more, or subtract some, or rewrite some, or change the order. It would be old-fashioned to be content with driving home the Ten Commandments as they stand. We need the touch of actuality, the specific case, the accusing finger. And, unfortunately, whatever inspiration rested upon the author of

By this time, it has been made clear censorship were put over questions, or if may become necessary to alter the Bibli- how far our sympathies run with the to any person were permitted only a giv- cal text in accordance with Professor Decalogue revisers. It is only a word en number a month. It would then Lounsbury's conception of the evolu- of warning that we would here inject. come over mankind how little it de- tion of grammar, and write, "Be not The thing is in great danger of being pends upon its own powers of reasoning. afraid, it is me," or "Moses stood and overdone. Unauthorized individuals are drawing up all sorts of Decalogues of their own, admirable enough in their does the eight o'clock train for Buffalo mands, whom will dare to say nay? Not way, but by their very multiplicity somewhat deficient as guides to conduct. To the extent, therefore, that the Bible There are numberless little Mount Siis the handiwork of man, it cannot hope nais in action. We have Decalogues beto be exempt from the universal law of ginning "Thou shalt brush thy teeth the day which ordains that we shall give twice a day and raise thy bed-room winthe public what it wants. If the public dow from the bottom"; or "Thou shalt read faithfully the publications of the Bureau of Municipal Research." It is all very confusing.

FRENCH BOOK NOTES .- HISTORY.

Paris, January 12.

"Valentine de Milan, Duchesse d'Orléans" (Plon-444 pages, 8vo, 7.50 francs), by Emile Collas, is an attractive book made possible by modern methods of historical study:

I have made use of published works and of the manuscripts kept in our archives and libraries, printed books, and unpublished documents. I believe I have written conscientiously and impartially, otherwise this book would not be history but legend or romance. I have indicated, I think, the certain or only probable character of the facts which have come before me

The result is an enlightening "life and times" of a gentle, righteous, refined, and cultivated princess of Italy, who was married in her early youth to a French prince not unlike herself, though capable of princely infidelity. Together they had to struggle against a world very unlike themselves, vainly and in sadness at the time, but for their people's good, as the long run of time has shown.

Valentine Visconti, whose father was

gundy; her return to Paris, and patient ed to accredit it before posterity. no one, knows her history. . . . It vere and knowing Saint-Simon. For day. The next generation may see the give it in this volume."

umes, documentary and readable, have ians of his time: made him a chief authority on Louis XIII, takes up a side question, "Were cember 23, 1911). It has a certain actuality from recent discussions of the correspondence between the two; and in France even century-old history is so largely controversy that it is still sometimes insinuated Louis XIV might well be son of the Italian Cardinal and not of the Bourbon King. There was no great impediment in the way of their marrying after the death of Louis XIII, for Mazarin was not a priest; but M. Batiffol brings out all the improbability

Richelieu on his deathbed pointed out Mazarin to the King as the only man able to save the political situation; and the King in turn made his Queen, Anne of Austria, promise not to give up Mazarin after his own death. Louis XIV lived under the two until his twenty-third year, evidently without suspicion, although his love for his mother

her appearance in Paris, Sunday, Au- Austria's widowhood, in her Memoirs, teen after her Napoleon died in St. gust 22, 1389, in the coronation cortège which have all the air of sincerity, Helena. Another Emperor Napoleon, of Queen Isabeau, who was to be her seems never to have heard of any rumor who came later for eighteen splendid fiercest persecutor. The book opens with of the kind; and Cardinal de Retz, who years, had her body taken back to her a minute picture of this royal proces- loved neither the Queen nor Mazarin, native Corsica in 1857 and built over it sion, its personages and costumes, and and was likely to have known, was evi- the chapel tomb with the proud inscripthe people's rejoicings, and of King dently equally ignorant. It was only tion in letters of gold on black mar-Charles VI, already half-mad, dodging when the Fronde with its agitation ble-Mater Regum. round street corners to look at it. The against the Cardinal's policies began, Baron Larrey, son of Napoleon's sur-

there is not a trace of anything of the alone to perpetuate the name. Louis Batiffol, whose successive vol- kind. Cardinal de Retz said of histor-

> the study table of Monsieur le Prince (le Grand Condé) two or three works of such servile and venal souls, and he said as he saw me looking at them: "Those wretched writers make of you and me what they would have been in our places!"

> "La Mère de Napoléon" (Fontemoing -315 pages 12mo, 3.50 francs), by C. de Tschudi, should be welcome to the many interested in the mother of Napoleon. Madame Mère, as she was called, never put on any of the numerous crowns he distributed among his eager family. At most, she saved the money that came to her with the pathetic foresight of a widow who had brought up her wonderful eight children in straitened circumstances. "Pourvu que ça dure (provided it lasts)!" was her saying ail through the days of glory, in which-

stood up to dance.

shortly to become Duke of Milan, made ville, the close companion of Anne of years after it ceased to last, nearly fif-

fatal dance of the Sauvages, the power that the idea was broached as an easy geon, has written of her in two volumes of Valentine to soothe the King's fury and popular explanation of his power, and Frédéric Masson has dealt with her and the Queen's accusation that Valen- To make it more credible, it was added in his extraordinary writings on Natine was casting spells over him; the that the "secret but not clandestine" poleon's family. This little book of Madpeople's passion against her and her marriage had been celebrated by Père ame de Tschudi is easy reading and enforced exile from Paris; the birth of Vincent (St. Vincent de Paul)! All this carefully compiled from all that has her son, the poet Charles d'Orléans; her went no further than a mazarinade at hitherto been published. It tells her relations with foreign ministers and the time; but sixty years later it fell story, domestic, maternal, heroic, with her private life; the assassination in somehow into the heavy German con-sympathy, even in the Corsican family's Paris of her husband, Louis Duke of Or- sciousness of the Princess Palatine, vendetta against Josephine (they went leans, by Jean sans Peur, Duke of Bur- Duchess of Orleans-and she hasten further and found worse in Marie Louise). Particularly interesting are the suit before the King to avenge her hus- The letters between the Queen when chapters of the life in Corsica, where band's memory; the capture of the city regent and the Cardinal (both were be- Doctor Johnson's General Paoli appears by Jean sans Peur and her death in tween fifty and sixty years of age) were agreeably for those who like to "situate" new exile; the woes which her defeat written in a cipher which Mazarin him- their historical personages in generabrought on France until Joan of Arc, self complains he cannot always read, tions of their own acquaintance. The who also triumphed only in death, came By very uncertain transcriptions, a father was a spendthrift, loving wine to chase the English from France and school of higher criticism has every and women and variety of life like his crush the Burgundian; the coming of where translated their undoubted youngest son, the Jerome Bonaparte Valentine's posterity to the throne of "amitié," which seems natural enough who lightly married his Baltimore wife, France in the persons of Louis XII and under the circumstances, into a suppos- and as easily left her. It is characteris-Francis I; the troubling of her and ed "amour," which M. Batiffol argues tic that the nearest friend of Napoleon's her husband's bones in the great Revo- from known facts is altogether improb- mother, until death separated them in lution, and their final dispersion in the able. The date and circumstances of 1835, was the German princess whom new Revolution of 1848-all this fur- the marriage of Louis XIV and Madame Napoleon imposed on Jerome as a wife. nishes material and local color and de Maintenon have never been known; This could hardly have been the foreplots for any number of historical ro- yet no one (except Mark Twain) has sight of duration, although Catherine of mances, yet it is history quite authen-doubted it, for the sufficient reason, Westphalia alone, among the Bonaparte "Every one knows the name of among others, of its contemporary ac- wives, left posterity able to furnish Valentine of Milan; no one, or next to ceptance shown, for example, by the se- French Pretenders down to our own had not been written; I have tried to Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin American line of Betty Patterson left

Madame de Tschudi notes that, although Napoleon's mother consented to I admire the insolence of persons of no sign the legal protest, which was effeccondition who imagine they have pene- tive in French law, against Jerome's Anne of Austria and Mazarin mar- trated the inmost hearts of those who take American marriage, she long hesitated ried?" in the Revue Hebdomadaire (De- part in great affairs. I found one day on to repudiate its validity, which the Pope recognized to the end. She does not seem to have had the same scruples about Josephine's marriage, which Napoleon took care should not be judged by the Pope, but by the local officialité of the diocese of Paris. The latter case brings up another unsettled question of history. which even Henri Welschinger does not seem to have appreciated in his work on the "Divorce of Napoleon." It concerns the marriage of Marie Louise, with Neipperg, for which it has always been difficult to assign a date. Their son, the late Prince de Monte Nuovo, whose legitimacy was not questioned from the first, was born a few weeks after Napoleon's death; but Marie Louise's remarriage was long before a matter of common report. Even the House of Austria had to keep up a certain observance of the The Kings sat down to dinner, the Queens proprieties. Did they not act on the public sentiment that the Church, that is, cannot be doubted. Madame de Motte- She lived until 1836, more than twenty the Pope, had never recognized the annulment of Josephine's marriage with

In any case, Napoleon's mother seems to have entered cordially into her son's second matrimonial venture, although she took occasion to warn him that Marie Louise was nulle if not worse. Madame Mère shared her son's exile in the island of Elba; and to her he confided his departure to try his fortune over again in France. After Waterloo, the actor Talma, who was the reader of Queen Hortense, saw the last act of the tragedy at Malmaison, where Josephine had lately died. Napoleon and his mother bade barewell for ever. Two tears rolled down her cheeks as she clasped his hand: "Adieu, my son!" Napoleon answered sadly, "Adieu, my mother!" And they kissed for the last time. That was all, for real life has no

"L'Impératrice Joséphine" (Calmann-Lévy-360 pages, 8vo, 7.50 francs), by the Baron de Méneval, is a life taken "from the testimony of her principal historians." The author is a grandson of Napoleon's secretary, whose memoirs he has edited. He tells his story clearly and with fair completeness, from its beginnings in the West Indies to the end while Napoleon was exiled in Elba. The only unpublished material which he seems to have used for this very readable and favorable life of Josephine is a collection of letters of Queen Hortense, which he has in his possession. Perhaps the most striking words are those in which the daughter defends her mother from the point of view of history. She had lived to see the irruption of what would now be called "interviews" into sober history from the dead past. "I have read all the works which have appeared," she writes in 1825; "the conversations have not common sense. How can you repeat what was scarcely heard, so fugitive that tone and features sometimes say more than language . . . It is new and piquant to speak evil of my mother-for myself, I have long been used to it. For that matter, we are great puppets made to play to amuse the passing reader and gain money." In 1834 she writes: "History is already beginning for us-and where are they looking for what con- side issue, No. 1686, not in the pocket edicerns us? In libellous pamphlets which have been left unanswered since 1815." The mother of Napoleon in her exile had long since used her common sense and refused to see Madame de Staël: "She will go off and write things which she will say I said to her!"

A pretentious play of 1911, professing to be historical, but only insolent with those of its predecessor, until we reach the the passion of historical controversy, has tried unsuccessfully to bring before the Paris public the old stories of Josephine and a Monsieur Charles, supposedly an officer under Napoleon at that of the Chicago "Love Adventures." Milan. Henri Welschinger has remark-

review that there is no proof of the author. It seems clear that Mr. Hardy ence of the man! Our author has taken it as a youthful indiscretion. Like the king less account of these controversies than in the fairy tale, he has abandoned his Madame de Tschudi, who finds in Josephine's relations with Barras an excuse for the hostility of the Bonaparte women towards her from the start. His book will ground the reader pleasantly and with a knowledge of authentic testimonies in the history of one whose life he well sums up:

In spite of reproaches deserved or undeserved, Josephine in the people's memory remains one of the best-loved sovereigns of France. She was the good genius of Napoleon. . . In spite of the efforts of iconoclasts to mutilate the features of the gracious Creole, Josephine will remain the the head of all qualities those which come from the heart-gentleness, kindness, good-

S. D.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

There lies on the table before me a slender novel with paper cover in red, white, and blue. It bears the imprint of a Chicago publisher and the date 1908. On the front cover is an illustration of a man and woman kissing with all the abandon of stage kisses. There is also a frontispiece of a similar nature, and the advertisements of Post Card Booklets that occupy the vacant pages are not the most refined company for any self-respecting writer to keep. There is no indication of an author, however, for this volume has evidently found its readers among a class that do not consider matters so impertinent as authorship. The suggestive title (in red letters) is "Love Adventures of a Milkmaid." Poor Mr. Hardy! how he might shudder to recognize his offspring in such guise! For this is none other than "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," by the author of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." It was first published, as we learn from Mr. Lane's bibliography of Hardy, in the Graphic Summer Number for 1883, and later appeared (January 25, 1884) in the pocket edition of George Munro's Seaside Library. Mr. Lane gives no account of its later history; and he has missed several of the earlier links in the chain. The book was not first issued by Munro in January, 1884; there was an earlier issue of the pocket edition on December 15, 1883. Still earlier was the Seation, dated July 14, 1883. But most interesting of the intermediate versions is what is no doubt the first American issue of the story, in Harper's Franklin Square Library, June 29, 1883, which reproduces the four full-page illustrations (three of them stoned by C. S. Reinhart) of the Graphic. The American versions of the text are full of printer's errors, each adding some to pocket edition of Munro, many times reprinted since 1883; one could hardly imagine a text more badly printed, more full of

Harpers have long since discontinued the ed in a few caustic words of year-end publication of this story, on request of the man Tucker himself had come out to meet

story nor even of the identity or exist- wished to have it suppressed, regarding child in the woods; but things have gone quite according to the usual formula. The babe has been found by some charcoalburner; has been brought up in obscure and humble circumstances; has grown into a stalwart and attractive youth, le bel inconnu. All that remains is the inevitable discovery of parentage, return to the palace, and investiture with princely regalia.

The tale is not altogether unworthy of its parentage. Being in a comic vein not very congenial to Hardy, the narrative is not to be taken seriously as a transcript from life. But its persistent survival shows that its incidents are such as to hold a reader's interest; and there is great "good Empress" for those who place at charm about the early chapters, written much in the spirit of a fairy tale. We make the acquaintance of a mysterious melancholy foreigner, a Baron in fact, who plays somewhat the part of fairy prince, with the difference that he is not destined to marry Cinderella. Cinderella is the milkmaid. who is taken to her ball under circumstances almost as romantic as in the fairy tale. She meets her Baron in the midst of the forest, finding her wonderful dress, which is described as a "sort of heavenly cobweb," in the hollow of a tree. Very pretty is the scene in which, having donned this gossamer creation, she is unable to get out of the tree by the rift through which she entered, and the Baron is obliged to free her by tearing away "pieces of the wooden shell which enshrouded Margery and all her loveliness." After the ball, she is obliged to give up her beautiful things in the very place in which she had received them. Kindling a fire of dry sticks, the Baron prepares to burn up the dress. vain the agonized Margery implores him to spare something of the finery:

> He was as immovable as Rhadamanthus. "No," he said, with a stern gaze of his aristocratic eye. . . . He gave the fire a stir, and lace and ribbons, and the twelve flounces, and the embroidery, and all the rest crack-led and disappeared. He then put in her hands the butter-basket she had brought to take on to her grandmother's, and accom-panied her to the edge of the wood, where it merged in the undulating country in which her granddame dwelt.

> The story has the usual interest of the Wessex setting. Any one doubtful of the authorship of the "Love Adventures" would be soon convinced, not merely by the names of Anglebury and the Swenn, but by the landscapes with their strange large poetry. In the first paragraph we read of a valley shrouded in mist: "Nature had laid a white hand over the creatures ensconced within the vale, as a hand might be laid over a nest of chirping birds." With the next paragraph we arrive in the midst of the dairy scenery that makes so great a charm of Tess":

The noises that ascended through the rhe noises that ascended through the pallid coverlet were perturbed lowings, mingled with human voices in sharps and flats, and the bark of a dog. These, followed by the slamming of a gate, explained as well as eyesight could have done, to any inhabitant of the district, that Dairyman Tucker's under milker was driving the mistakes, more distressing to read, than man Tucker's under-milker was driving the a rougher accent joined in the vocifera-tions of man and beast, that same inhabi-tant would have distinguished that Dairythe cows, pail in hand, and white pinafore own lips; there was the imposition of the on: and when, moreover, some women's voices joined in the chorus, that the cows were stalled, and proceedings about to com-

the comparative hush followed, A comparative huse followed, the attended mosphere being so stagnant that the milk could be heard buzzing into the pails, together with the words of the milkmaids and men whenever they spoke above gossiping

Romantic Milkmaid. It does not take a Dick Swiveller to discover the merits of this obscure Marchioness. It will be seen and secured from utter neglect.

JOSEPH WARREN BEACH.

Correspondence

MR. TAFT'S FITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

SIR: In your editorial of January 11 you ask for a "bill of particulars" of the reasons why Mr. Taft should not be renominated. Have you not furnished this bill yourself? For, in another editorial, on December 7, entitled "The President's Apologia," you say that the question "will turn very largely upon the estimate of his perscnality, of his fitness for the work of a party leader and a national Executive"; and then, after questioning whether he has "the steady push of the born Executive," whether "his tolerance does not tend to make him slack," and intimating that he is too often compelled to "repair damages" which "a surer insight and a more resolute attitude would have prevented," you refer to the "happy-go-lucky" preparation of "his ill-starred Winona speech." "Dilatoriness and carelessness," you say, "were never n ore glaringly exhibited or more terribly purished." But "behind this laxness lay a graver fault. Mr. Tait was playing with fire and did not know it." "He never knew that the gun was loaded: But ignorance of this kind is almost fatal in a political leader. If he does not know by instinct or cannot discover by careful inquiry what the inevitable result is that he will make such blunders as Mr. Taft has made, and, too late, wake up to what he has done and seek to retrace his steps."

A President, you say, "should stand forth as an inspiring leader, capable of winning not merely cold approval, but warm devotion, and of raising a shining standard to which an acclaiming multitude will repair." Are you not, in these words, unconsciously dehowever that may be, you add: "That Mr. sagacity or the consuming energy needed for the task of leadership thus described, the future."

at Boston; there was the appointment of the

degrading conditions that made the revolt other idiom, meaning "count by number"or Pinchot necessary; there was the corthe political action of insurgent Congressmen, as shown by the Norton letter; there was Controller Bay; there was his support of the infamous political gang in his home city, Cincinnati, and the practical recanta-No further account need be given of the tion of his Akron speech against Boss Cox. a speech which had been made smid a better environment than that now surrounding him. Pailure has been written everywhere upon that she is a little undergrown sister of his record-the defeat of his party at the Tess, and for that reason to be cherished last Congressional election, his repudiation by his own State and by his own city at its recent municipal election; his failure to secure reciprocity, largely due to the effect upon Canadians of his own blundering words. of which you yourself say in your editorial of December 14, "Mr. Taft's unlucky phrase did yeoman service for the anti-reciprocity be indefinitely extended, but why go on?

But you go further, and you say (January 11): "That the Progressive Republicans had some warrant in 1909 and 1910 for being dissatisfied with President Taft, we do not deny, but this is 1912, and they are bound to point out the exact things in his idioms. policy and attitude to-day which they condemn. Is it the tariff? His position on that is at least as aggressive as theirs; they cannot make an issue of that. Is it conservation? He is now as fully committed to the doctrine as they are," etc.

Now, some of the matters criticised above they had not, what think you of a candidate who, under pressure of his desire for iii, 1, 43: renomination at a closely approaching elecearlier days? Will a mere place upon the mourner's bench at this moment make good Schmidt cites other instances. The Century the record of a Presidential term?

WM. DUDLEY FOULKE.

Richmond, Ind., January 14.

[Our point was, not that Mr. Taft is not open to criticism, but that his Progressive opponents do not say what present fault they find in him. Would Mr. Roosevelt, for example, endorse our time is here." people are saying of a capital measure, the correspondent's "bill"?-ED. THE NA-TION.]

"TELLS HIS TALE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a letter to the Nation of January 11, Prof. J. M. Hart criticises the Oxford Dictionary's explanation of Milton's

And every shepherd tells his tale

scribing some one you do not intend? But Let us examine Professor Hart's argument, first, as to its linguistic interpretation of Taft has thus far shown either the eminent tells his tale as a phrase idiom, and, secondly, in the light of the poetic situation.

The use Professor Hart makes of the Oxnot even his best friends can assert. And ford Dictionary's quotation from "Cursor the conviction is becoming slowly estab- Mundi," 7164, to show that tell his tale lished that he will not be able to do so in is used in a numerical sense before the nineteenth century, is far from convincing. to those which you have already supplied. phrase. Surely no one wants to dispute that There was the fulsome adulation of Aldrich | tell often meant "count," and tale, "sum" or

of the phrase tell his (or a) tale; it is anhere, "a thousand that was counted by numrupt use of the Federal patronage to coerce ber." This passive clause when turned into the active voice becomes "that he counted by number," and in no sense "he counted his number"; the pronoun that, not the word number, is object of counted, just as charges, not tale or number, is object of told in Browne as quoted. The idiom count by number is further illustrated by the Oxford Dictionary quotations; e. g., Ormin 4550, "whase wile tellenn hemm By tale" "Cursor Mundi," 13302 (Cott.), "Tuelue thai war to tell in tale."

In the second place, by Professor Hart's own admission, the next two quotations have nothing to do with the idiom tell his tale in a numerical sense. His innocentlooking parenthesis in veiled subordination. where the meaning of tale is 'account' rather than 'count,' " at once throws the two men." The list of mistakes and failures can illustrations entirely out of court. They show absolutely nothing about the numerical sense, either of the stereotyped phrase tell his tale, or of the entirely different phrase which they illustrate, tell little tale of. The formal distinction between teld and told is the least of the differences between the two

In the third place, the words from the "Complainte of Scotlande"-to pas the tyme quhil cuyn-are poor evidence for the odd interpretation, "while evening is here," or for the fact that "evening is proverbially the time for laboring men to exchange stories." Quhil euyn here means simply occurred within the past few months, but if "till evening." One need seek no further than Shakespeare for examples: "Macbeth,"

, we will keep ourself tion, reverses the voluntary conduct of his Till supper time alone; while then, God be with you!

> Dictionary quotes further examples from B. Jonson and J. Earle. There are several instances in Lodge's "Rosalynde," in which pastoral language prevails; one of them is nearly identical in phraseology with the passage in "Complainte of Scotlande": "He. after supper, to pass away the night while bedtime, began a long discourse." Certainly, this does not mean "while bed-

Now as to the poetic situation. We are not asked, as Professor Hart says, to conceive "that all the shepherds, immediately on rising, proceed to exchange stories." Surely it is sufficiently well known that Milton's description in "L'Allegro" represents a progress through a day. It begins when the lark startles the dull night; then the dappled dawn arises, the cock gathers his dames about him, the poet walks out against the full blazing sun, the mower has begun his work, the shepherds (having let their flocks out to pasture) gather under the hawthorn to shelter themselves from the now hot sun, Corydon and Thyrsis are at their savory dinner set, afterwards binding up the now dry sheaves, and so om till "to bed they creep." The natural conception here, fully borne out by previous English pastoral peetry, is that Many other items might, indeed, be added We are here dealing with an idiomatic the shepherds, having set their flocks a grazing, when the morning is becoming warm, meet in the shade of the hawthorn "number." The question is, does the idiom- to pass the time. Indeed, if we must insist 'dundering and incompetent Ballinger, and atic combination tell his tale ever mean on realism, that is just what happens in the sticking to him after his unfitness had "count his sum"? In the first place, the the Second Shepherds' Play-after countbeen shown by legal evidence and from his "Cursor Mundi" passage is not an instance ing their sheep, the shepherds meet under

time "while evening."

ence between realistic English shepherd line, as the places in Obviously, "L'Allegro" is nearer the latter in spirit, like "Lycidas." Spenser's "Shepherds' Calendar" throws much light meet in the morning (line 3) near a hawthorn to tell tales, remaining until sunto graze they sit in the shade (31), singing to each other till night (160). In "May," while the flocks are feeding (173), Piers tells a tale which (conventionally) lasts till night (315). In "June," while the birds are in full song (7-8), Colin sits with Hobbinol in the shade (1-2) and "complains" till night (117). In "August," shunning the heat (48), Willie and Perigot hold a singing match which ends at night (197). In "September," the shepherds "talke and teland Cuddle

cast with what delight to chace And weary thys long lingring Phoebus race (3).

It is evident in all this that the shepherds do not wait for evening, "proverbially the time for laboring men to exchange stories." The idea is invariably that the shepherds on rising let their flocks out to graze, and then meet in the shade to amuse themselves till night, by singing, telling tales, etc. Note the time arrangement in the closing lines of "Lycidas." But if the meeting of shepherds for mutual amusement in the morning is inconceivable in this conventional pastoral poetry, and we are to insist on realism in "L'Allegro." what shall we do with all the shepherds meeting under one hawthorn in the dale and counting their flocks? Where are the sheep? And what is the method of count-Finally, Spenser helps us as to the proper meaning of tells his tale. In the sense of shepherds telling stories before night, this phrase occurs in the "Calendar" four times, and in an equivalent form once more ("February," 239-40).

JOHN S. KENYON.

Butler College, Indianapolis, January 15.

GEN. WOOD AND THE HAY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I notice in an editorial in the Nation my attitude concerning the legislation commonly known as the Hay bill. The statements made are misleading.

The Quartermaster-General, for the last officers to discharge properly the duties inmanent officers in the Quartermaster's Deare filled by the promotion of other officers. and, consequently, in no way interfere with different from the general average. promotion; nor do they constitute a drain however, the Presidential years when the he was not present, making me say exactly

as proposed in the consolidation plan, the doubtful, 1876, 1884, der that we may be able to reduce the number of attached officers, who come directly greatly depleted force of line officers.

which provides, in effect, that the heads of show an average loss of 0.88 per cent. Anthe corps which it is proposed to consoli- other question may be raised whether date should be retired with the grade of "sure" is too strong a word, but it will major-general. This seemed unwise, as these officers now have the maximum grade provided by law for their corps, and heads of other corps (Engineers', Ordnance, Medical, Judge-Advocate-General's, Signal), all equallen" till night (254). In "October," Piers ly efficient and headed by equally competent officers, are discriminated against, as they will retire as brigadier-generals.

> I also feel that the head of this Supply Corps should be a detailed officer, detailed for a period of four years; otherwise, he department or bureau which will disburse expenditures incident to the army. It is easy to see how undesirable the creation of the position under conditions of permanency LEONARD WOOD, would be.

Washington, January 10,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND BUSI-NESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

Sin: The conclusion in your financial article of January 11, that the effect of the Presidential election upon business and the stock market has so varied in different years that no rule can be laid down, has been reached by more than one financial The following figures, however, point to a more positive conclusion.

Before me is a table of the total gross earnings from operation of the railways of the United States for each of the forty years from 1871 to 1910 inclusive, from which has been figured for each year, the percentage of gain or loss in these earnings, compared to the preceding year. These (January 4) certain statements relative to gross earnings frequently have been used by students as an indication of the activity of the business of the country, and I so use them in this letter.

If we add together the percentages of total of the percentages of losses for eight cumbent upon his Department; last year an years and divide by the total number of increase of thirty officers was made partly years, the average yearly gain for the peto meet this need. In addition to the per- riod is found to be 5.31 per cent. Similarly, averaging the yearly gains and losses for partment, there are a number of detailed of- the ten Presidential years only, we find ficers whose details create vacancies which that the average yearly gain for those years is 4.85 per cent., or not significantly If. upon the line, for additional officers to take result of the election was sure, are sep- what he wishes, no matter how ridiculous to

the thorn (conventionally, for it is cold) to these places are provided; but, in addition arated from those when it was doubtful, compare notes, just as Cuddle and Willie to the permanent officers of the Department and the average of each of the two groups do in Browne. Milton's "hawthorn in the and the regularly detailed officers, a con- is obtained, the result is very different; for dale" is the identifying mark showing that, siderable number of officers of the line are the average gain in earnings of the five having done their morning's work, the performing duty which is, in many in- sure years is 8.12 per cent. and of the five shepherds meet in the shade to pass the stances, the same as that devolving upon doubtful years 0.44 per cent, or over eighthe permanent and detailed officers of the teen times, as much gain in one group as The Second Shepherds' Play is indeed Department. This class of officers (the at- in the other. The determination of which illuminating; it shows the world of differ- tached) is a direct draft upon the elections are sure and which doubtful is, the line of course, a matter as to which judgments life and the conventions of pastoral poetry, are not filled. My opinion in this may differ. The elections taken as sure in matter is that, instead of reducing the obtaining the above results were 1872, 1880, number of permanent and detailed officers, 1900, 1904, 1908, and those taken as 1888. 1892, and on the subject. In "March," the shepherds number should remain as at present, in or- 1896, Nineteen hundred and eight is perhaps the year about whose classifi-cation the most serious question can set (115). In "April," letting the flocks out from the line and whose places are not fill- be raised, but if this year is taken as doubted, thereby further reducing the already ful, instead of as sure, the average gain of the four sure years would be 12.02 per I also objected to that feature of the bill cent. and the six doubtful years would serve its purpose if it is taken to characterize those elections which the men with the best sources of information had reason to feel to be decidedly less doubtful than the others. Still another question is how far railway earnings are, in fact, an index of business activity in the various years.

If, however, we are willing to accept these figures, it seems a fair deduction that the sure Presidential election has very litwill be a permanent officer at the head of a tle effect, but that in the Presidential years when the campaign is doubtful, the effect approximately three-quarters of the total of the election is very marked. Inasmuch as all the sure elections have been won ov the Republicans, who, so far as the tariff, money, and other business questions are concerned, have been the conservative party during the past forty years, it may fairly be contended that the sure years were good for business, not merely because they were sure, but because the conservative party was expected to win. If this is true, a Presidential year when the election of a radical candidate was sure, might prove very detrimental to business.

JOHN WELLS MORSS.

Boston, January 18.

MR. PENNELL AND MR. GREAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There have been sent me numerous copies of a pamphlet issued by a London picture dealer and entitled a "Reply to an Attack." This pamphlet, I imagine, will be issued in New York in connection with a show of pictures which I understand is to open to-morrow. The object of the dealer turned author or compiler is evidently to injure me incidentally, but specially to advertise a much advertised person and his wares.

But, in order to prove me guilty, he makes three years, has stated that he needed more gains for thirty-two years and deduct the me responsible-head lines and all-for a cabled interview which I never saw until it was sent me in print, and which contains statements I repudiate.

Secondly, he charges me with writing an article in your columns which I did not write (as you know), did not inspire, and did not read until the Nation reached me by post.

Thirdly, he quotes conversations at which

any one but himself-in one case complete- life. The parts of the new edition fol- king should be capable, and it was not ly proving his point against me-concerning a matter I never discussed. It is in this fashion this terrible indictment has been manufactured against me. It is but another example of British incorruptible honesty and the influence of education and expert knowledge on the lower micle classes.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

London, January 10.

[The article in question, "Whistler and Greaves," signed "N. N.," was printed in the Nation of June 8, 1911. It was reprinted in London with our permission. But it was not written by Mr. Pennell, and we had no intimation that it was to be ascribed to him.-ED. THE NATION.]

THE EARLIEST LIFE OF MILTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The review of the "Cambridge History of English Literature," Volume VII, in a recent number of the Nation (October 19, 1911), while mentioning important omissions from the bibliography of Milton, itliest Life of Milton." No contemporary account of Milton is more important than this. It was discovered in 1889 among the papers of Anthony Wood, to whom it furnished most of the material for his "Life of Milton." It was first edited in the English Historical Review for January, 1902, whence edition, recently issued, of three tracts of accounts of his life.

CHARLES G. OSGOOD.

Princeton University, January 20.

Literature

EARLY MYTHS.

The Golden Bough. Part III: The Dying God. Part IV: Adonis Attis Osiris. By J. G. Frazer. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.25 each.

The third edition of "The Golden bears fresh witness to the author's indefatigable industry. The first edition and the third edition, further enlarged, "Taboo and the Perils of the Soul" (one death of some divine being.

by Frazer are examined, it appears that tal weakness. most of them may be satisfactorily ex- The view that certain rituals go back

low in a general way the order of topics unnatural that he should be set aside in the first and second editions. It is when he became weak through sickness unnecessary to speak of Dr. Frazer's or from some other cause. Fear of such amazing erudition, it is known to all failure on his part might lead to the the world; his footnotes constitute an establishment of a rule that he should extensive bibliography of the subjects he reign for a limited number of years. As treats. And with all his statistical min- to the manner of his taking off, it was uteness he is master of a delightful style quite in accordance with savage custom -he enlivens his lists of details with that he should be put to death by reguwell-told incidents, artistically conceiv- larly appointed persons or by any aspied descriptions of scenery, and portray- rant to headship, or should be forced to al of lifelike mythical personages, and commit suicide. All this is simply a occasionally makes excursions into the form of civil government. The old befield of reflection on human life and lief in the sacredness of rulers colored hopes. His main purpose in his encyclo- the attitude of early tribes towards their pædic series of volumes is to describe kings without essentially modifying and explain the part played in religious their political system-semi-divine kings ritual and creeds by the idea of the (and magicians), who control weather and crops, must retire when their In "The Dying God" he answers the strength fails. This general explanation question, Why put a man-god or human may apply to the procedure of the Shilrepresentative of deity to a violent luk (a people living on the White Nile) death? The motive, he replies, for slay- whose treatment of their king offers a ing a man-god is fear lest with the en- striking parallel to the killing of the feeblement of his body in sickness or priest of Nemi, the "king of the wood"self omits the anonymous so-called "Ear- old age his sacred spirit should suffer a in both cases an aspirant lurks about corresponding decay that might imperil the king's abode to fight and slay him, the general course of nature, and with and the king, if he encounter his enemy, it the existence of his worshippers, who must defend himself in single combat. believe the cosmic energies to be mys- In this custom, and in others referred teriously knit up with those of their hu- to above, there are details that are not man divinity. In support of this view intelligible to us-their history goes it has been reprinted. It is perhaps most he cites a considerable number of cases, back to an unrecorded past. But what accessible in Miss Lockwood's admirable among modern savage and half-civilized we know of them seems not to justify peoples, in which kings are or were put Frazer's large generalization-it does Milton, together with three of the earliest to death when their strength failed, and not appear that the later conception of ancient and modern cases of the limita- the death of a man-god, prominent in tion of the royal tenures of office; and some religious rituals, arises from the he adds a chapter on the killing of the identification of the king (or the matree-spirit, a custom that he supposes gician) with a god, who dies in the perto be in support of his theory. We are son of his human representative in orhere in a region in which exact informa- der that the performance of his function concerning motives of action is tions as preserver of the people may not lacking; but when the procedures cited be imperilled by his physical or men-

plained as having arisen from political to early ceremonies celebrating the decaution or from individual ambition. cay and revival of plant-life has been Desire for power is a common human made familiar by the writings of Mannweakness, and to satisfy this desire it hardt, Frazer, and others, and is now Bough," now in course of publication, sometimes becomes necessary for an widely adopted. It is the theory that aspirant to oust an incumbent of an of- best accounts for the details of the cults fice. In our own times there are not of Adonis and some other deities (and (1890) consisted of two volumes, the lacking communities in which revolu- for the cults of "mother-goddesses" also) second edition (1900) of three volumes, tions are customary, a successful revolt- as these details have come down to us. er becoming the head of the govern- Such deities usually become preëminent, is to consist of six parts, with the fol- ment, only in his turn to be ejected by and when they are identified with heavlowing titles: "The Magic Art and the a rival. Savages are not without ambi- enly bodies (in later constructions, Evolution of Kings" (two volumes); tion, and there are examples of changes Osiris, for example, is sometimes the of governments brought about by chiefs sun, sometimes the moon), this is a natvolume); "The Dying God" (one vol- tired of being subordinates; in civilized ural result of the disposition to connect ume); "Adonis Attis Osiris" (one vol- times succession in the Eastern califate them with great natural objects or great ume); "The Man of Sorrows"; "Balder was frequently determined in the same nature-gods. The characterization of a the Beautiful"; the last two are now in way. But in savage tribes it has been deity as patron of vegetation does not, preparation. The "Lectures on the Early not only individual ambition that has however, necessarily involve the hypo-History of the Kingship" (1905) are brought about changes in political head- thesis that he is a development of an made up, the author states, of extracts ship. A chief as a rule held his posi- old corn-spirit; he may be an indepenfrom his earlier works, and the related tion by virtue of his capacity for leader- dent clanged who had originally over-"Psyche's Task" (1909) is a collection of ship, and might be deposed by the popusight of all things or in the course of facts going to show that out of crude lar voice when he proved to be unwor- time absorbed the functions of the cornsavage beliefs and practices there has thy. When the kingship was establish- spirit. In the "Adonis Attis Osiris" come good for government and private ed it was equally necessary that the Frazer describes at length the cults of

Much doubtful or irrelevant matter is contained in the chapters on the burn- story. ing of various gods and demigods and "volcanic religion." Elsewhere also do not prove the points at issue, and deductions not warranted by the facts adduced: examples are the ascription of divinity to Hebrew kings and identification of them with the gods they worshipped ("Adonis Attis Osiris," p. 16 ff), the The Centaur. By Algernon Blackwood. identification of Egyptian kings with the dead Osiris at the Sed festival (ibid., chapter x), and the hypothesis of the transference of the soul of a slain divinity to his successor ("The Dying God," p. 198 ff). In so large a subject there must be differences of opinion, and a reviewer can only state his own views. But, whatever objections to Dr. Frazer's theories may be felt, there can be no doubt that the large collection of materials in the "Golden Bough," the author's wide sympathy with forms in which men have expressed their attitude towards the supernatural Powers, and his candid spirit entitle him to the gratitude of all students of the history of religion.

CURRENT FICTION.

A Country Lawyer. By Henry A. Shute. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Take liberal quantities of the "Old Homestead," inject a gun-play episode "Faerie Queen" used to turn to creatures from Wild West melodrama, with a bad loathsome and venomous. The differman and a bar and a sheriff and a coroner's jury, add a horse-trade in the that the change is not for evil. Yet the style of David Harum, a fight transplanted from "Tom Brown at Rugby" and a barn fire from anywhere, with the anti-race-track campaign, adapted from horrid tale of an upright young man ting the ties that bind them to the silly of a lying letter from a dark, wicked- may get "back to nature"; and that necessity equally imperative for the ly beautiful woman. After that mix in they actually do put off civilized mana few court-room scenes and sprinkle hood for a four-footed freedom, with ficials in order to procure places among with legal terms.

cred men and women (he holds to the hero made in the manner of David Gra- sinks into the slough of his mad vision religious origin of sacred prostitution ham Phillips, but modified by a Yale just as he might into the drink or the in Western Asia), Oriental religions in training in athletics, a very young hero-drug habit. And the effect upon the readthe West, the calendar of the Egyptian ine borrowed from the gallery of ro- er is very much the same as if he likefarmer, the doctrine of lunar sympathy, mance of a bygone generation, a great wise were drugged. and mother-kin and mother-goddesses. number of rural "characters," and you have completed the makings of the The Third Miss Wenderby. By Mabel

Behind it all is an idea of the oldfashioned lawyer and a loving memory in the two volumes under consideration of an old-fashioned life in New Engthere are citations of authorities that land. Through it runs a moral as plain and often as didactically set forth as those of Maria Edgeworth herself. Most readers will prefer Mr. Shute when he writes about boys.

New York: The Macmillan Co.

Not long ago, Mr. Blackwood bestowed much skill in the "word carver's" art upon a perversion of an idea borrowed from "Alice in Wonderland." The book (he called it "The Education of Uncle Paul") was full of beautiful things wrought cunningly out of lovely and quaint fancies. One of them was 'the Crack between Yesterday and Tomorrow," through which one slipped between the sixth and seventh stroke of midnight into a timeless land of all lost things. The guide who showed the way thither was a little girl and that strange remote beast, the Cat, kept one company, none being wiser in the mysteries of the unseen. Perhaps the Cat came out of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird"-but that is a detail. All the beauty of the thing was tainted, because, as you go along with the vision, your child guide Eighteen Capitals of China. By Wilturns into something quite differentjust as the lovely false ladies in the Mr. Blackwood may plead the excuse of All this done, you have still before ing the green turf of gardens of delignt

these deities, and adds chapters on sa- book. Now introduce into this medley a ency is present here, too. For the man

Barnes-Grundy. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Many times has been said or sung the story of the enfant terrible who develops into the minx and thence into the enslaver of men, women, and children. Here is another biography of this popular, one may say populous, dame, yet the author has succeeded in infusing no small amount of liveliness and freshness into the old subject. Rather original material are Diana's childish experience of religion, her out-of-door exploits with her boy companion whom she finds indispensable, but tramples on; her adventures of escape from the thraldom of boarding-school. It is when she settles down into nursery-governesshood that the track grows more beaten and correspondingly commonplace. Diana's capers sit less becomingly on a woman than on a child. Yet she remains a fairly lovable sort of person and has the sense to throw over the wrong lover and smile upon the right one. Pranks are the author's true field. There she dashes about in unconfined joy. With the approach of the conformities comes a slight sense of harness.

CHINA.

liam Edgar Geil. With 139 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippinco*t Company, \$5.

Mr. Geil's third book on China marks ence is that here is an artful pretence some improvement upon its predecessors. He has conceived an excellent idea little girl has become a soul-mate to an in visiting and describing, in turn, the elderly uncle! In his new story, also, capitals of each of the eighteen provinces of China proper, and in no way, panic-stricken horses bent on rushing curious excellence in carving. He has perhaps, could a better off-hand impresback into the flames. Then slip in an been able to produce quite singular hyp- sion be obtained of the diversity in clinotic effects upon the imagination with mate and conditions to be found in the that which has written Ichabod upon his grotesque fancy that strong moods Empire. The Chinese, like ourselves, are the hoardings about the once populous of the great Mother Earth linger fantas- both a northern and a southern race, exfields at Sheepshead Bay and Saratoga tically embodied from an elder age of hibiting marked divergences in details and Belmont Park. Next toss in a bit nature and innocence. He almost makes from a common race type, while their of New York clubdom and fashion tak- you believe that imprisoned in the flesh social and intellectual life centres more en from the engaging fiction with which of a half-mad Irish war-correspondent definitely than ours in their headquaryoung authors from the Middle West and scribbler or in that of a wholly mad ters of administration. The necessity. enliven the fifteen-cent magazines; bor- wordless Russian peasant may lurk the in the old days, of repairing to them for row also from the penny dreadfuls their soul of a centaur; that by dint of cut- those literary examinations which eutitled the successful aspirant to hopes trapped in a lonely house by the lure routine of a piddling generation they of office has always been attended by a passmen to live in close contact with oftossing manes and swift hoofs spurn- the officeholders. This process has brought about a similar concentration you only a part of the astounding collection the highest Caucasus. Upon the det of scholars and men of means, who, gention of odds and ends from a story-read-velopment of this preposterous fancy erally speaking, are men of the same er's memory which make up the scenery the author has lavished immense pains. class. In a country possessing no easy and the substance of Mr. Shute's latest Obviously, however, the taint of decad- means of communication or travel the

The author of this ornamental volume the places he visited, or upon such nest. translations of the abundant native lit-

as yet knows very little. The two adjoin- golia to the tropical luxuriance of rainy forth the powers of her guests. ing provinces of Kwang-si and Kwei- Yunnan. Mr. Geil's account of the counchow are to-day not only the least visit- try, despite some shortcomings, reflects man in whom so many interests thus ed of any region of the Empire, but they the mind of a hardy and appreciative contain, together with the whole south- observer in warm sympathy with the has used the best published studies dealdescendants of the aborigines of the thoroughly resolved to depart from their interesting references to her in out-ofcountry. The account to be obtained of ancient ways and regain their prestige the way sources, and has consulted the them from this narrative is sketchy in in the world. The awakening, he thinks, several collections of her unpublished the extreme, but it suggests possibilities means first and foremost a determinaof fruitful results from investigations by tion to secure their land from foreign first two periods of her life, slighting. any trained student who cares to travel aggression. The arts and industries of in the proportion of his work, the years and study there in association with the Christendom may be assumed later. "Ar- when she was "Queen of Florence." Yet missionaries who are conducting a suc- senals," he says, "are in evidence at it was only then that her life was realcessful work in elevating a neglected every great centre; cannon and all othely social: her long devotion to Alfieri people. Some suggestive similarities are er munitions of war are being made had limited her interests even more to be found between their customs, as within the Empire. This is not the case strictly than the early pretensions of described here in quotations from a at one town merely or at two, but at her husband. It was only then, more-Chinese local history, and those of in- every capital-and we deal here only over, that her mind reached its full habitants of the Great Archipelago, of with capitals, where the pulse of the na maturity. The letters of her earlier which Mr. Geil seems to be unaware. tion is easily felt. The whole Empire years are slight and insipid, while her Child marriage and the marriage-mar- seems to be arming, not in extraordi- correspondence with Sismondi and ket, or dance, as shown here, are more nary haste, but with thoroughness, with Foscolo is well worth reading. or less common in primitive societies, doggedness; and with resources where- Vaughan translates many of her letters out the following account, quoted from with no one European nation can co.n. in the body of his work, and prints in

human society has brought to its va- with an ancient method of dyeing prac- terpret it." rious capitals the best products of its ticed in Java too specific to be accidental:

For the dress material of the women they has developed his plan of depicting each pour wax, cut out like flowers, then pour of these seats of power and learning in on dye, scratch off the wax, and the flowers the same rather scrappy fashion in become manifested! This scheme is used to which he rendered his account of a make the adornments for their dresses in journey taken four years ago along the addition to the cotton embroidery placed Great Wall. With no knowledge of the Miao. For the dress of the men they tear language and no sufficient background down cloth in strips which are spun into of historical or scientific training, he rugs. . . . The men wear on their heads has been compelled to rely both for black turbans, and the women insert horse-

Two features will strike the ordinary erature on them as could be begged or reader of this book with surprise; they excerpts and jottings, rather superior in the main routes in China and the ex-Yangtse River, presumably because he than a score of years ago much of the souveraine."

inevitable gravitation of like to like in a Chinese author, reveals an identity pare. The fact stands; let who will in-

The Last Stuart Queen: Louise, Countess of Albany: Her Life and Letters. By Herbert M. Vaughan, F.S.A. New York: Brentano's. \$4 net.

Louise of Stolberg-Gedern, as wife and widow of Charles-Edward Stuart, possessed only a phantom queenship, which brought her little more than jealousy and cruelty while her husband lived. After his death, content with facts and conclusions upon the informathair into their own and make them so bushy the name of Countess of Albany, she seltion imparted by foreign residents in that a single head resembles a magpie's dom pressed her claims to recognition as a sovereign, but within her household she quietly cherished the signs and honors of royalty. The royal arms borrowed. The result is a collection of are the safety and ease of travel on all appeared upon her seal and upon her plate, her servants addressed her as interest to the assortment of items he traordinary variety and beauty of much "Majesty," and Mme. de Staël and othcollected about the Great Wall and the of its scenery. When we reflect that less ers of her friends wrote to her as "chère She is less known, howmet in his later journey more Euro- country over which Mr. Geil travelled ever, for her English queenship than as peans who could inform him, but still alone with his servant was unknown the companion of the Italian poet Aldisappointing in its promise of being a and inaccessible to a white man, and fieri in a happy intimacy of nearly thirmaterial contribution to our knowledge that anti-foreign outbreaks were then ty years. Except in the shadowed roof China past and present. The scrap- occurring in every province, the change mance of its beginning, the course of book aspect of the volume is emphasized that has come over the minds of the their love ran too smoothly to concern by Chinese proverbs placed at the head common Chinese is vividly realized. At the outside world: it is really only after of every page, which, whatever their in- present, if one is willing to endure dirt the death of Alfieri that the Countess trinsic merit, like the flowers that bloom and delays with cheerfulness, there becomes a figure of individual interest. in the spring, have nothing to do with seems to be no place where one may not In the years from 1804 to 1820 her the case. Dr. Martin, in a kindly intro- penetrate, though the ease of approach salon in the Casa Alfieri on the Lung' duction to this volume, compares the au- does not, of course, mean absence of Arno was the social centre of the literthor to "the blind Huber of Geneva, who personal hardship in surmounting the ary life of Florence. For Sismondi and made himself an authority on bees"; difficulties of bad roads, execrable lodg- Foscolo the Countess had a long-continbut he has had to depend rather upon ings, and a wonderful vivacity on the ued and affectionate interest, fully rethe minds than the eyes of others, which part of prying natives and of insects of turned by the two young writers. Chais a different matter. Moreover, serious prey. As to scenery, the Western world, teaubriand, Lamartine, Morghen, Byron, students of China in the twentieth cen- which has long conceived of China as Moore, Rogers, and Everett were among tury will demur at having their sub a vast plain behind a muddy coast, will her foreign visitors. The distinction of ject relegated to the empirical status of be amazed to learn that in above a million her own conversation consisted in its the science of natural history in the square miles of hills and mountains it placed common sense, the result of rich presents every aspect of splendid and experience and of wide reading. Ac-Mr. Geil is at his best in the remoter romantic beauty or abundant culture, cording to Sismondi, she possessed in capitals, about which the outside world from the arid ranges south of Mon- singular degree the ability to draw

Mr. Vaughan's biography of the wocentre is a careful piece of work. He western corner of China proper, many best there is in a people who are now ing with the Countess, has found many letters. He treats in fullest detail the

isfactory. Very little is said of Alfieri's ruptcy. poetic activity, yet the Countess was his enduring fame. In his definition of Alfieri's moral personality Mr. Vaughan is narrow and, in our opinion, unwarrantably severe.

An American Railroad Builder, John Pearson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

This concise and attractively written biography deals with an interesting personality already familiar to many through the publication in 1899 of Forbes's "Letters and Recollections." Born in 1813 into a cultured Boston family, whose business associations were with the Oriental trade, he had the advantage of the best educational training then obtainable, and a unique opportunity to develop his powers in commercial matters. At the age of twenty-four he had completed a three years' resident partnership in Canton, China, as a member of the firm of Russell & Co., and was back in Boston as the American representative of the house, with a comfortable fortune, valuable financial associations, and an undiminished store of energy and vitality.

From his manifold activities the biographer selects for primary consideration in this volume the part played by Forbes during the construction era of American railways. Michigan in its enthusiasm over the possibilities of the new form of transportation, had undertaken projects under State ownership far beyond its financial ability, and in 1845 the railways were for sale at attractive bargains to those who had courage to push the projects and sufficient capital and confidence to await results. It was the kind of problem which attracted men of Forbes's type, and his and withdrew his support when Blaine interest was quickly aroused. He assumed the burden of financing the purchase of the Michigan Central, then a his standard of citizenship, and he well dilapidated railway property one hundred and forty-five miles long, extending from Detroit to Kalamazoo, with strap-iron track, in many cases worn sympathy for men and his respect for letout or broken, four passenger "depots," tered and scientific people, that he is not and \$68,000 worth of rolling stock, in- likely in any company to meet a man supecluding a twelve-ton locomotive. Forbes rior to himself. And I think this is a good became its first president as the only means of procuring the necessary capital. During his nine years' presidency

an appendix seven French and Italian the Michigan Central was completed to Copts and Moslems under British Conletters hitherto unpublished. His judge Chicago, notwithstanding the bitter comment of the character of the Countess petition of the Michigan Southern. Eastis discriminating and impartial: quite ern connections were established at Dewithout idealism, and not unwilling, in troit, and the property was put upon a certain serious matters, to stoop to productive basis. In 1855 he withdrew hypocrisy to gain her ends, she was yet from active association with the road, unselfish and loyal both in her love for retaining his directorship, but was many friends. Mr. Vaughan's treatment 1857 to use his invaluable financial conof Alfieri, on the other hand, is unsat- nections in warding off threatened bank-

With large vision, he saw the possibilno less concerned than was the poet ities of the new West, and was one of railways. After the Civil War he became associated with the Burlington ments of the construction-company dewhich Forbes in this instance drove out and hope. the rascals, the scrupulousness with seller of railway supplies, the manner in which he insisted upon the fundawhich make his figure tower so high above the mass of his associates. Beto obtain capital for his projects never rates and unfair discriminations, he should have recognized so fully the force of public opinion and the public nature of the railway industry.

> service, a service of patriotic devotion with no thought of reward in the way of office-holding. It includes four years of intense activity during the Civil War, with a mission to England, and continuous correspondence and publicity work. He belonged to that determined group that would put the war through to the very end, and that protested "against crying 'Peace' when there is no peace." After the war he stood for negro suffrage maintained by military power. He helped in founding the Nation, fought vigorously against the greenback policy of the war, opposed ship subsidies, combated the machine element in his party, was nominated. His life was a self-effacing unwearied struggle to maintain deserved Emerson's comment upon him:

How little this man suspects, with his country that can bear such a creature as he is.

trol: A Collection of Facts and a Résumé of Authoritative Opinions on the Coptic Question. By Kyriakos Mikhail. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

It is so obvious that the English occupation has been to the advantage of Egypt, that we are apt to lump things Alfieri and in her relations with her quickly called back from retirement in in a general statement. There is little doubt that the administration of Lord Cromer was successful because of his personal qualities and ability; but no one acquainted with the facts will characterize that of Sir Eldon Gorst in the himself for his immediate success and the early advocates of transcontinental same way. Many of the results of the earlier régime were sacrificed to a false sentiment during the later. It now reproperty, for three years as presi- mains for Lord Kitchener to repair the dent, during a period when the allure- damage that has been done and, after putting affairs back where they once vice had proved too tempting to a ma- were, to make improvements of his own. jority of the board of directors, many It is to his "impartiality," vouched for Murray Forbes. By Henry Greenleaf of them Boston business associates. It by Sir Edward Grey, that the Egyptian was the indignant determination with minority is looking with expectation

The traveller on the Nile sees multiwhich he always refused to place him- tudes of brown men, natives, and they self in the position of both buyer and all look alike to him. But they are not alike by any means. There are two religions represented, and in the East "remental principles of common honesty, ligion" is the synonym of "nationality." These people are to be counted as two in spite of the sects into which they cause of these characteristics his efforts are divided. Except for the fez there is no obvious sign by which the lay eye failed. Moreover, it is remarkable that can instinctively distinguish between a in the period before the appearance of Copt and a Mohammedan. But the two problems arising out of unreasonable are distinct. The Copt is the lineal descendant of his Egyptian ancestor, and he is in the minority; the Mohammedan is an importation, an alien, and he is in the majority. But they are liv-One chapter is given to his public ing side by side, with common needs of education and desiring equality of individual opportunity. For some reason the English have not seen fit to adopt the American plan of secular education divorced from religious instruction, but have attempted to combine the two. The result has been that in almost every case the children of Moslems have been taught from their sacred book, the Koran, while the Christian Copts have been shut out from the benefits that should have come to them in the proportion of their taxation. That they here have a grievance is beyond question, but the remedy which they desire is one that should not be granted to them, and the advantage given to the Moslem in the matter of religious education is one that should be withdrawn.

This is only one of the complaints voiced by the Coptic Congress held in Assiut in Egypt last March, and now set forth in detail in a volume published by the Coptic Agent in London. The other matters relate to entry into the civil service in positions higher than clerkships in cases of proved capacity and merit; political promotion as a reward of ability: the open door in connection with all administrative positions; a

system of minority representation on its rules in regard to the Sunday-Sab-

was a series of propositions set forth by the Moslem Congress on May 3 followthe Mohammedan; that Coptic demands schools must be abandoned; and that intelligently. the elementary schools must remain Islamic in spite of Coptic taxation for their support.

involved in a way, but business consid- and their head, but she did not. Beerations enter here, and the practice of sides these documents, Mr. Legge gives the Coptic position. The question of to his attempt to interest Bismarck in a in which Americans have had some sad harried last days. Did Napoleon rouge experiences, but seldom any more fla- at Sedan? Is Dr. Evans's account of the grant than that alleged against the Empress's escape from Paris correct? British agent and his underlings, in To these and many other minor queswhich "a recent examination for nine tions Mr. Legge has answers. He is not posts in the Sanitary Department was an historian; he writes a slip-shod style; cancelled as soon as it was found that he is, rather, a discursive story-teller, nine Copts were at the head of the list." its palmiest!

The contrast between the Coptic "demands" and the Moslem prenunciamento does not need extended remark or detailed comment. What Egypt needs is an impartial hand, not one that shall shower partial favors upon the Moslems, even though they be in the major-

The Comedy and Tragedy of the Second Empire: Paris Society in the Sixties, including Letters of Napoleon III, M. Pietri, and Comte de la Chapelle, and Portraits of the Period. By Edward Legge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

Last year Mr. Legge brought out a book on the Empress Eugénie since 1870. His present volume is a rather tantalizing blend of gossip and history relating chiefly to the last decade of the Second Empire. A similar story of gaiety and extravagance and superficial splendor was told long ago by a Hebrew named Daniel, only his hero's name was not Napoleon III, but Belshazzar. Mr. Legge describes the life of the Imperial court with the zest of a glorified society reporter: and yet the historian cannot afford to overlook the clues he offers to many of the individuals who helped of D. C. Heath.

In general, his book, like several oth- L. C. Page & Co. include: "Three Wonderlocal councils, patterned after the Bel- ers that have appeared in the past ten gian; and such a recognition of their years, tends to create a mythical Nareligion as shall enable them to observe poleon III, hardly more lifelike than the earlier misconception. Hugo and Kinglake made Napoleon the Little out a Over against the petition of the Copts Borgia in 18mo; Legge pictures him as an unselfish, benevolent despot, who might have been a William of Orange ing: that the religion of Egypt must be had circumstances permitted. He was neither. But it is well that all that is cannot be entertained; that the teach- favorable should be emphasized, in oring of Christianity in the Government der that those who will may judge him

Intrinsically, the most important historical material furnished by Mr. Legge refers to the war of 1870. He prints This indicates the problems facing the many telegrams that passed between Egyptian administration. It seems Eugénie and Napoleon during the terriist in connection with religion and edu-shall confirm him, posterity will perbe the adoption of the American plan of an heroic rôle as regent, and was worindependence between state and creed thy to be placed beside Maria Theresa. for the one, and secularization for the The ministers and courtiers on whom other. The day-of-rest problem is more she had a right to rely lost their pluck who can both entertain the general readstudent with many pertinent suggestions.

Notes

Putnams are bringing out "Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over," of which Miss Hester E. Hosford is the author.

An authorized translation of the Infanta Eulalia's book, "The Thread of Life," will be issued shortly by Duffleld & Co.

Several volumes of fiction will be pub-& Co., among them: "The Saintsbury Affair," a mystery story by Roman Doubleday; "Young Beck," by Judge McDonnell Bodkin; "Lonesome Land," by B. M. Bower, and "The Bandbox," by Louis Joseph Vance.

Jack London's collection of short stories, entitled "A Son of the Sun," is in preparation by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Russian People," by Maurice Baring, which has already appeared in England, will be brought out in this country by George H. Doran Co.

"A Knight in Denim" is the title of a new novel by Ramsey Benson, announced by Scribners.

Freytag's "Das Nest der Zaunkönige" has been edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. E. C. Roedder; it is in the press

lands of the American West," a volume describing the Grand Cañon. Park, and the valley of the Yosemite, by Thomas D. Murphy; "Chile and Her People of To-day," by Nevin O. Winter, and Rayton: a Backwoods Mystery," by Theodore Goodridge Roberts.

"The Life of George Borrow," compiled from unpublished official documents, his works, correspondence, etc., is announced by John Murray of London; the author is Her-

Houghton Mifflin Co.'s announcement of new books to be published this spring includes, in fiction: "A Hoosier Chronicle," by Meredith Nicholson; "The Wrong Woman," by Charles D. Stewart; "Christopher," by Richard Pryce; "The Heart of Us," by T. Russell Sullivan; "Lost Farm Camp," by strange to an American that they ex- ble month of August. If further evidence Henry Herbert Knibbs; "The Plain Path," by Frances Newton Symmes Allen: "Alexcation, and his obvious solution would force conclude that the Empress played ander's Bridge," by Willa S. Cather; "Tales of a Greek Island," by Julia D. Dragoumis; "Polly of the Hospital Staff," by Emma C. Dowd; "The Luck of Rathcoole," by Jeanie Gould Lincoln, and "High Bradford," by Mary Rogers Bangs .- Outdoor Adventure, and Nature Books: "The Last Cruise of the Saginaw," by George H. Read; "The Jonabanks and public offices generally favor others referring to the Emperor's exile, than Papers," by Elizabeth Woodbridge; 'The Important Timber Trees of the United the civil service and its reform is one Bonapartist restoration, and to his pain- States," by S. B. Elliott; "Content in a Garden," by Candace Wheeler; "Winter"; The Spring of the Year," both by Dallas Lore Sharp, and "Two Years Before the Mast," by Richard H. Dana, jr., which contains the new supplementary matter of the recent holiday edition. - Biography: the American," by Gamaliel Bradford, jr.; "The Life and Work of William Pryor Letchworth," by J. N. Larn-This would be worthy of Tammany at er and supply the discerning historical ed; "The Story of Christopher Columbus," by Charles W. Moores; "Walt Whitman," by Bliss Perry; "James Russell Lowell," by Ferris Greenslet, and "Sidney Lanier," by Edward Mims, the last three in the American Men of Letters Series .- Economics: "The Factory," by Jonathan Thayer Lincoin; "Socialism and Character," by Vida D. Scudder; "Freight Classification," by J. F. Strombeck, and "The Home-Made Kindergarten," by Nora Archibald Smith,-Religion: "The Adventure of Life," by Wilfred T. Grenfell; "Kant and Spencer," by Borden Parker Bowne; "Egyptian Conceptions of Immortality," by George A. Reisner, and "The Religion Worth Having," by Thomas lished in the near future by Little, Brown N. Carver .- Poetry: "Little Gray Songs from St. Joseph's," by Grace Fallow Norton; "Scum o' the Earth and Other Poems, by Robert Haven Schauffler, and "The White Hills in Poetry," by Eugene L. Musgrove, an anthology of the White Mountains, with introduction by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers. -Miscellaneous: "The History of Plymouth Plantation," by William Bradford, edited by Worthington C. Ford, 2 vols.; "Secession in California, and the Man Who Defeated It," by Elijah R. Kennedy; "Copyright: Its History and Law," by R. R. Bowker; "The Classical Psychologists," edited by Benjamin Rand; "Greek Lands and Letters," by Francis G. and Annie C. E. Allinson, new edition; "The Satchel Guide for 1912," by W. J. Rolfe; "The Promised Land," by Mary Antin; "Essentials of Poetry," by William Allan Neilson; "Nietzsche," by Paul Elmer More; "Miss John Bull," by Yoshio Marto make the Second Empire what it was. New books promised for this month by kino; "Henry Ibsen, the Prophet of the

Earth: Outdoor Thoughts and Scenes from the Writings of Walt Whitman," selected by Waldo Browne, with an introduction by John Burroughs, and "Harvard Essays on Classical Subjects," edited by Herbert W. Smyth.

Two first editions of "Paradise Lost" are included in the library of the late Dr. Joseph F. Payne, a portion of which will be sold the end of this month at Sotheby's.

Two Fellows on the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers will be appointed for one year beginning July 1, 1912; the stipend is \$3,000, with an additional \$300 for the purchase of books, souvenirs, photographs, etc. Applications for appointment should be made on a formal blank, which may be obtained from the secretary of the Foundation, Sub-station 84, New York city, and should be filed by

The Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women offers a fellowship of \$500 for the year 1912-1913, which is available for study at an American or European university. Applications, made on proper forms, should be in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Award-Dr. Mary Sherwood. The Arundel-before March 30.

British Central Africa, now the Nyasaland Protectorate, is described by a former Governor, Sir Alfred Sharpe, in the Geographical Journal for January. He dwells especially on its economic development which has been so great that it is now virtually self-supporting. This is largely due to the cotton plantations, on which has been raised, by a careful and long process of seed selection on the Government agricultural stations, "the highest priced upland cotton in the world." the native cotton-planting industry there is a free distribution of seed, with a remission of half the hut tax to all natives who pay their tax in cotton. Falls near the capital, Zomba, are used for producing power. There are many excellent roads but the great need is better facilities for the transportation to the seacoast. An account of a trip around the Dead Sea by motor boat is given by J. E. Spafford of Jerusalem, with beautiful photographic illustrations. In the course of it the magnificent gorge of the river Arnon was ex-Its side cliffs "rise perpendicularly about 300 feet and are only about 20 feet apart, here overhanging, there overlapping, or dovetailing into one another,"

Youths who have pored over "Treasure Island" or shuddered with delight at the atrocious deeds of Blackbeard and Captain Kidd will find entertainment in "The Book of Burled Treasure," by Ralph D. Paine (Sturgis & Walton). Captain Kidd in particular is dealt with in full. "His name reddened with crimes he never committed and made wildly romantic by tales of treasure he did not bury," he is, declares the author, fairly entitled to sympathy, The record, consisting of the original documents, some presented for the first time, shows that he was indeed "unfairly dealt with by his slandered by credulous posterity." The other and the site of the battle of Tippecanoe, in dex; but the result, we regret to say, is chapters, with such alluring titles as The northern Indiana. The author's mixture of mostly twaddle. The book is permeated by Bold Sea Rogue, John Quelch, are equally glong easily, is generally entertaining, and dotes, sentimentality, and millinery. interesting but less carefully prepared. For sometimes amusing, but it does not get the Madame de Berry's own "Mémoires," pub-

which the author elsewhere gently satir- the point of view of the sightseer. There izes. In reality there never was any trea- has been a great deal of literature on the sure there-what was considered a cement subject, but the field is still open to some floor was pronounced by experts at Colum- author who can grasp the significance of bia University to be natural limestone, and this great fresh-water system in its vathe rock on which eager eyes read a direc- rious relations and present it to the reader tion to fabulous wealth a few feet below proved to be only a piece of water-marked basalt. Mr. Paine's breezy style, however, carries the reader to the final chapter, Practical Hints for Treasure Seekers, which is provided particularly for "parents of small boys who have designs on pirate hoards.

"The Cavalier Poets," by Prof. Carl Holliday (Neale Publishing Company), is a good companionable volume, appropriately dedicated to the daintiest of the modern cavalier singers, Mr. Austin Dobson, and designated for the general reader. To lovers of poetry in that fortunate category, it recommends itself by offering, at the same time, somewhat extended sketches and appreciations of the poets and a choice anthology. In the first half of the book, Professor Holliday portrays with warmth of sympathy and effective touches of color, though not always with the finest discrimination, the characters of Herrick, Quarles, Herbert, proper. Its intention is discursive and in-Carew, Waller, Suckling, Crashaw, Lovelace, the familiar but ever delightful lyrics of a century. It is to be regretted that the general reader has so often to content himself. as here, with hasty proof-reading, and a provokingly incomplete and perfunctory list of texts and reference books.

William Valentine Kelley's "Down the Road" (Eaton & Mains) does not get very far. It is meant for those people who do not supinely indulge in the sybaritic luxury of thinking for themselves, but who resolutely entrust their souls to some forthright, authoritative adviser. This venturesome throng should welcome these essays on Nature, Life, Literature, and Religion, for the only subject that is really discussed is morality, or sometimes the more piquant one of immorality. Whether the subject be Walt Whitman, "that most blatant and bombastic of egotists," 'Parsifal," that most blasphemous farrago of nonsensical nebulosity, or Oscar Wilde, that "preposterous megalomaniac, suffering from a tympanitic tumefaction of the organ of self-esteem," the reader is everywhere made to feel that there is "no higher court to which appeal can be taken for a work of art or any other work which reason and morals condemn." These delicately suggested judgments are embalmed in a style notable for fluent inexactness of phrasing and touched with that graceful humor so frequently developed by long years passed in the amenities of theological wrangling.

Highways and Byways series (Macmillan) was making a serious contribution to hisis a volume on "The Great Lakes" region, torical literature. There is, outwardly, all beginning with the valley of the Genesee the needful scholarly apparatus-a preface and the Erie Canal, and closing with chappatrons, misused by his rascally crew, and ters on the Rock River valley of Illinois, contents, copious footnotes, and a full in-Wondrous Fortune of William Phipps, The narrative, description, and conversation runs example, an account of treasure on Oak reader very faronward towards a connected lished by Nettement, as well as other au-

Present," by Otto Heller; "The Rolling Island is given with the same credulity conception of the Great Lakes, even from in fitting form.

> In "The Autobiography of an Elderly Woman" (Houghton Mifflin), the latterday grandmother speaks her mind about a number of things, pleasantly, but plainly. By the decisiveness of her utterance, even while she complains of having fallen from authority to ineffectual protest, and by her stout confidence in the advantages of her own present point of view, we should know her for the "spry old lady" she claims to be. And by the same token we can readily believe that under provocation she might prove "sometimes a defiant old lady," as she penitently confesses. Though full of illustrative domestic incidents, each having for its nucleus some baffled elderly desire-for the right to clean her own attic once more to her own satisfaction, for the obsolete prerogative of dandling her grandchildren ad libitum-what she has to say scarcely amounts to an autobiography terpretative-not in the least narrative. And and Cowley. In the second half, he presents yet nothing could be further from the serene impersonality of a "De Senectute." score of the minor chair of the seventeenth Its lively personal note engages the reader's amused attention. One learns to sympathize with the chagrins of a would-beactive old age pent amid solicitudes and affectionate anxieties. One smiles at the Yankee vein of practical philosophy that tempers natural impatience to indulgent acquiescence and robs surrender of its bit-

> > The Third Annual Report of the State Historian and Archivist of West Virginia. Virgil A. Lewis, is similar to the preceding ones, and, like them, reveals great activity in the new department. Unfortunately, it also shows that this industry is not well directed. The bulk of the report is taken up with a long discourse on the 'Soldiery of West Virginia," in which the history of the war heroes is traced over a period of a hundred years. Several contemporary documents are woven into-the narrative, but there is no attempt to make public all the material bearing on any phase of the subject. West Virginia history is rich in events; and, with diligent search of archives and family papers, a volume of documents on any one of the numerous episodes here lightly touched upon could have been published which would have enriched our knowledge of a territory that has proved so often the strategic position in our history.

It is not impossible that in his life of the Duchesse de Berry, entitled "A Princess of Adventure" (Scribner), the author, The latest in Clifton Johnson's American H. Noel Williams, may have imagined he with a rich bibliography, a detailed table of a flavor of court scandal, doubtful anecOne or two random selections may serve tion of this body would, with little fric- keynote of the policy recommended. mediately after the birth of the Duc de

Shortly afterwards, the King and the Shortly afterwards, the King and the Royal Family arrived upon the scene. "God be praised!" cried Louis XVIII. "You have a son!" And he handed a magnificent clus-ter of diamonds to the mother. "That is for you, and this is for me," he added, taking you, and this is for me," he added, taking the new-born child in his arms. Then, calling for the clove of garlic and the Jurançon wine, he rubbed the boy's lips with the one and moistened them with a few drops of the other. The little prince endured this ordeal without flinching.

And here are the author's reflections on the instalment of the Duchesse de Berry at the Pavillon de Marsan, after her hushand's assassination:

were not apartments These strange to the princess. She had slept there on the night of her triumphant entry into Paris in 1816, the eve of her marriage, at Notre Dame. Ah! how happy, how full of joyous anticipation, she had been then! How little did she imagine that in less than four years the prince whom she was to wed on the morrow would be snatched from her by one of the most terrible crimes in the blood-stained annals of French history! And all her surroundings had been in har-mony with her feelings; everything had been made ready to welcome the happy bride. The apartments had been upholstered and decorated in the most cheerful of colors; choice flowers in exquisitely-carved silver bowls or porcelain vases had stood on every table; gilded mirrors had reflected her smiles, etc.

We do not think Louise Mühlbach could have improved on this. Although the heroine of his story lived until 1870, the author closes the volume with her final departure from France in June, 1833, when she "passed forever from the flerce glare of publicity into the calm shadows of private life." The publishers have wasted fine press-work and some interesting illustrations on this useless book.

Alfred Zantzinger Reed contributes valuable study to the literature of Ameriand political conditions. His book throughcan government, especially as it concerns out shows his deep interest in the native the relation of the State to local subdi- and his sympathy for the white man. He visions, in his monograph, "The Territorial describes the natives in their primitive Basis of Government Under the State Con- state as a "wonderfully law-abiding race" stitutions" (Columbia University Studies in with a clear idea of what is right and History, Economics, and Public Law; Vol. wrong. Physically, he says, "a really fine XL, No. 3). He takes the local units with- Zulu is a magnificent specimen of a man." in which governmental agencies and party Their language is melodious and copious, organizations operate as the foundation of and in some respects "more full and exthe State's structure, and studies compre- pressive than our tongue as spoken by hensively the effect upon them of provisions the common people. Different classes of in American State Constitutions, past and cattle may be described in Zulu by a sinpresent. "The two especial weaknesses of our State system of political subdivisions," tences, accompanied by a diagram in Enghe finds to be "their complexity and the lish." The author's full account of the manner in which they discriminate against present condition of the natives as landurban centres." The first evil, the result holders and hired laborers, after seventy largely of haphazard Constitution-making, years of close contact with the white man, he concludes, is the most difficult to remedy, brings out very clearly their passive powurban population, is due to the fact that is the great obstacle to be overcome. The what is best, to face with equanimity the on the European, many of them exceedgovernment to a broad system of local the mixed race or Eurafrican.

thentic sources, have, it is true, been drawn charters for rural and urban territory economic conditions." The author's marshalling of facts and his summary of conclusions should make the volume a valuable work of reference for those who hereafter may set themselves to the difficult task of bringing some degree of order out of the existing chaos.

> "The Taree Greatest Maxims of the volume of sermons, or, as the author prefers to call them, "familiar, practical addresses to students," by the Rev. Albert Josiah Lyman of Brooklyn. It is a dangerous from his usual manner of discourse and compose a deliverance for the occasion, when invited to preach before a college audience. The result is usually an academic utterance which is not at all calculated to be a means of grace to an academic gathering composed of undergraduates. Dr. Lyman, however, has avoided the usual pitfalls, and his addresses are simple, straightforward utterances of wholesome and sound moral truth. They are ethical rather than religious, and if their truth is not high, it is vigorous, clear, and fitted to real needs. The style is incisive and succinct, as of a man chiselling words on marble and wasting no strokes.

"Black and White in South East Africa" (Longmans), by Maurice S. Evans, is an exceedingly lucid statement of the arduous and intricate problem which lies before the people of South Africa in dealing with the native races. The author is admirably fitted for his task, having been for thirty-five years a resident in the land and for thirteen years a member of the Natal Legislature. He was also a member of the Natal Native Commission of 1906-7. which visited every part of the province and of Zululand to study the sociological gle word, which would require several sen-

The reconsideration of the whole scheme upon liberally, but the whole bears the alike would so diminish the importance of of native government is earnestly advocatstamp of sensationalism, pure and simple. the Legislature that the precise composi- ed, the segregation of the races being the as samples. This is what happened im- tion, settle itself along lines dictated by could be accomplished by giving the natives large allotments of reserved land and by not permitting them to share in the government of the whites. The tribal system, "a potent factor in the past in conserving much that was good in character and life" and that is essential to the native's progress and advancement, should be strictly adhered to, his rights being cared for World" (Pilgrim Press) is the title of a at the seat of government by a council for native affairs. To diminish the host of black servants who enable the white man to live a life of sloth, ease, and pleasure, he would endeavor to impress upon practice for a parish minister to depart him the true dignity of labor. And in this connection it is interesting to note that an organization has been formed in the Transvaal, with the object of encouraging white labor. Mr. Evans has evidently made a careful study of the negro problem as it exists in this country. "I would," he says in one of his concluding paragraphs, "that some of those patriotic and far-seeing citizens of the Southern United States, who feel overwhelmed by the questions raised through the admixture of races in their own country, could visit us and study our problem in its present phase in the light of their own tragic experience." He also commends heartily the wise suggestion of Sir Matthew Nathan, a former Governor of Natal, that an international commission should be appointed to investigate the relations of black and white in the various countries in which they come in contact. But the outlook would be still brighter, he thinks, if the work of the "most influential and possibly the wisest of the negro race in the United States." Booker Washington. could be imitated in Southern Africa.

Prof. Frank Frost Abbott of Princeton University is the author of an attractive little volume on "The Common People of Ancient Rome" (Scribner). In character and purpose the chapters of this book are similar to the author's essays and sketches published a year or two ago, under the title of "Society and Politics in Ancient Rome." The opening chapter details the various channels of influence by which the Latin language spread gradually through so large a portion of the Mediterranean world and laid the foundation for the Romance languages of later centuries. Professor Abbott objects to the usual view that the victory of the Latin speech over the language of the physically victorious Germanic peoples was simply a case of the survival of the fittest, and chooses rather to find the reason in "the sentimental respect which the Germans and their leaders had for the Empire and for all its institutions." was this sentimental respect anything but recognition of superior fitness in those elebut the less important. The other, which er of persistence in holding to their an- ments of the Roman civilization which callhas grown with the rapid increase in the cestral tribal customs and traditions. It ed it forth? The two chapters next in succession deal with the Latin of the Common 'it is not in human nature for a rural elevating effects of missions, education, and People and the Poetry of the Common Peoclique, accustomed to deal with urban prob- wise government are touched on, and much ple, both in a scholarly manner and yet lems according to their own ideas as to stress is laid upon the changes wrought intelligible to the reader who has not himself mastered Latin. The linguistic and prospect of urban domination." He sees ingly regrettable, by his intercourse with literary portion of the volume ends with an a way out in the direction of a greater the African. In one chapter, he treats inconclusive attempt to account for Pedegree of home rule, and suggests in con- what he terms the "sub-problem" furnished tronius, or, otherwise, to trace the origin clusion that "the change from a centralized by the Asiatic and colored people, that is, of the realistic romance among the Romans. Of the remaining chapters the most interesting are an account of Diocletian's at- intensity or color of the light falling on a table of maximum prices, in the year 301 A. D., and a chapter on Corporations and Trades-Guilds. The chapter on private benefactions is rather extreme in its unqualified statement that "under the old regime [before the influence of Christianity] charity was unknown." There were human bearts among the Romans, and where human hearts are there charity is never wholly wanting.

Science

The Sun. By Charles G. Abbot. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50 net.

The eminent Padre Secchi, more than a third of a century ago, was the first to devote an entire treatise to the sun. His book was followed by the popular works of Proctor, Young, and Ball. Now we "Vorhave Pringsheim's scholarly lesungen," and the present work by Abbot, which relates acceptably the Smithsonian researches and all the recent discoveries at the Yerkes and Mount Wilson Observatories, with many novel explanatory hypotheses and an array of facts that may prove of interest to geologist and botanist, meteorologist and engineer. While Young's book was wholly satisfactory twenty years ago, the unparalleled advance in solar research, even since his lamented death, has quite revolutionized this department of astronomy; and instead of using so much of Young's material, we think Mr. Abbot would have done better to write a wholly new book ab initio. However, his book is far from deficient in excellencies; and acknowledged master as he is in his own line, he has no reason to fear stating with the utmost fairness all hypotheses, whether his own or another's.

Mr. Abbot keeps constantly in mind the utilitarian methods of Langley, his great predecessor, in prosecuting lines of inquiry that have, or may be expected to have, practical bearing on matters mundane. Is the solar radiation uniform or variable? What losses does it suffer in the earth's atmosphere? Are there changes of transparency in the sun's outer layers sufficient to alter appreciably the earth's supply of radiation? How much solar radiation does the earth reflect unused to space? How does the earth's temperature depend on solar radiation and on the trans parency of the air? If there should be variations of solar radiation, how great changes of temperature of different stations on the surface of the earth ought to follow, and how long would such responses be delayed? In short, are solar studies applicable to weather prediction? What methods, if any, can be economically used to store and employ the sun's energy for power or heat-

tempt to reduce the cost of living by fixing different plants produce on their growth and fruitage? May advantageous variations of plants be promoted by the control of their radiation supply? What can be done with solar rays for the promotion of health? What, after all, is the sun, and how can we best explain the principal solar phenomena? The author perceives, as every keen student of solar physics must, the present impossibility of answering satisfactorily all these lines of inquiry; but his book is an excellent exposition of what is known and what is surmised about things solar. His reply to the last of these questions, while not settling it in every one's mind, is nevertheless by far the tific views concerning the sun's constitution. Preferring as a basis Secchi's theory as formulated a third of a century ago, Abbot presents Young's wellknown and oft-quoted views, followed sufficient the Helmholtzian hypothesis contraction, and very judiciously regarding the evidence as to radio-active processes as undetermined and inconclueclipse observations of Mitchell, and the field in sunspots are emphasized. The important influence of our own atmosphere on the heat received from the as to belie the supposition that the first sun; fluctuations of solar radiation, a thought has been actually grasped. In subject in which Mr. Abbot in facile princeps; solar influence on plant life; idea in emphatic detachment or in sigand the sun as merely the nearest one nificant relation. Ideas are for him of the stars, in connection with the broad question of stellar evolution, are ed; his explanations recall the answers among the topics adequately treated.

Save a few trite adaptations from Young, the illustrations are excellently chosen, and the photographic reproductions serve to bring out the points inof the best chapters deals with the util- found on page 306: ization of solar energy; yet years upon years of sedulous research of the acutest minds, from Nasmyth to Vogel, leave the practical solution of this greatest of problems apparently as remote as ever; and, after all, one is tempted to agree with the author that it is rather in the investigation of its curious features that research on the sun has progressed the furthest. Another decade may perhaps change all this.

"Butterfly and Moth Book," by Ellen Robertson-Miller, is in Scribner's spring

From England comes the report of the death of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, who will remembered for her strong stand behalf of the medical education in of women. After studying medicine under Dr. Lucy Sewall in Boston, Mass., in 1866, she matriculated in the medical faculty of ing? What influences do changes in the the University of Edinburgh, and when re- that our respect for vague ideas grows

fused a degree she brought action against the University. She was granted the M.D. by the University of Berne in 1877. She founded a school of medicine for women in London and one in Fdinburgh. Her writings include: "American Schools and Colleges," "Medical Women," and "Care of In-

Drama

Maurice Maeterlinck. By Montrose J. Moses. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25 net.

Mr. Moses's "Study" deals briefly with the "Man" and the "Poet," handles the dramatic fully and systematically, and best English statement of modern scien- dismisses the "Philosopher" with a brief and cautious epitome. The book is unindexed, but contains useful bibliographies.

Respect for Mr. Moses's admirable diligence in research must not prevent us by the later modifications of Halm and from speaking plainly on the point of Schmidt and Julius, accepting also as his qualifications for the part of critic. The question is not so much one of truth of maintenance of solar heat by simple or error (Mr. Moses, like other men of wide reading and much decility, is often right), as of a vagueness and looseness of apprehension which makes his error sive. Much is made of the recent harmless and his truth ineffectual. There are formulæ in his book which, Mount Wilson discoveries of a magnetic taken alone, might denote thought, but which are commonly followed by something so irrelevant or so contradictory criticism Mr. Moses can hardly view an things not to be used, but to be invoicin college examination papers based on the undigested notes of a half-understood lecture.

We confine ourselves to one illustration of this inconsequence and slipperitended with all requisite lucidity. One ness of mind. The following passage is

> Maeterlinck's sweetness and light have never obscured his force; they have opened a way, as his dramas did in the theatre, for the unknown to become accessible to man's inward scrutiny. The sage exists only where the soul is aflame with the golden glow of truth, and this golden glow abides only at the heart of all virtue. For, as he says, "the more clear ideas we possess, the more do we learn to respect those that as yet are still vague."

> The first sentence assures us that Maeterlinck possesses force, and, in support or illustration of that thesis, alleges that his work opens paths into the unseen. We are, then, told, apropos of nothing in the context, that wisdom is inseparable from fervor (surely, a most questionable dictum), and that fervor depends on virtue. These two propositions are expressly deduced from the apparently quite irrelevant affirmation

with our acquisition of clear ones. The seeker for other examples is referred to mon quality, but in representation it be- set Maugham. pages 16-17.

one phase of the author's style: "Here he has a keen exemplification of quotidian happenings in the midst of eternal verities." "La Mort de Tintagiles" is a typical picture of Maeterlinck's proneness to set the lyrical amidst black rivers of fright." The competence of the proof-revision may be illustrated by these examples: "Rautenderlein" (profanely suggestive of "raw tenderloin"), "school that haled Poe," "sickled over with the pale caste of thought" (the italics are ours).

Mr. Moses cannot provide matter for the thoughtful, because he does not think; he does not write clear English. and so has not produced a useful, popular handbook. If he would renounce his present ideals of thought and style, and confine himself to plain facts and plain English, he could do work that would entitle him to commendation.

"Sumuran," the pantomimic play, which was one of the earliest successes of Max Reinhardt, and which took Berlin and then London by storm, has now reached New York, where it seems likely to repeat its earlier triumphs. Winthrop Ames is entitled to the credit of its importation, and has produced it, with the original company, music, and effects, in the Casino The-If it is not, when regarded as a work of romantic imagination, altogether so wonderful as it was represented to be in certain rhapsodical preliminary notices, it is a real novelty of indisputable artistic and dramatic value. But its chief importance is as an object-lesson in the potency of skilled gesture and trained facial expression, and in the true meaning of stage management. As a play, it possesses no transcendent merit. In its outlines it is simply a lurid Oriental melodrama, made out of incidents largely borrowed from the "Arabian Nights," and not always so clear in action as-in the absence of wordsit ought to be. A wretched hunchback, enamoured of a lovely dancer, who despises him, sells her to a flerce old Sheik, in order to separate her from the Sheik's son, who also is pursuing her. The hunchback then swallows poison. Meanwhile the Sheik's favorite, Sumuran, favors the young cloth-merchant, Nur-al-Din, and contrives to smuggle him into the harem while her master is amusing himself with the dancer in an upper room. Presently the old Sheik, awakening from sleep, discovers his son, who has followed secretly, and promptly cuts his throat. The dving youth uses his last breath to tell of the treachery below, and the old Sheik, with gigantic strength, lowering him with one hand down the spiral staircase, while holding a scimitar in the other, descends to wreak vengeance on the lover of Sumuran. He has Nur-al-Din at his mercy, when the resuscitated hunchback-whose supposed corpse has been subjected to all kinds of grotesquely horrible vicissitudes—plunges a dagger into his back, and so brings happi- Gentilhomme" at the Odéon. He is thinkness to the lovers.

comes fanciful, animated, grotesque, and luminative gesture and expression, that never permit the interest of the spectator to flag, and keep his attention so fully occupied that he has no time for that sober reflection which is most fatal to illusion. And the characterization, owing to the vividness and appropriateness of the gesture and to the illuminative play of facial expression, is not only vital, but in one or two instances extraordinarily vital. The performance, in short, is particularly strong those very respects in which most representations by the modern school of of the Madonna." actors are apt to be weak. It is remarkable also for the incessant life of the scene, the sustained cooperation of all the players, the artistic simplicity, fitness, and decorative quality of the scenery, and the striking effects created without any sense of costly spectacular effort. The power of enlightened stage management is exemplified in the most convincing way, and it is in this fact, and in the general excellence of the acting, not at all in the dramatic quality of the piece itself, that the true significance of the exhibition is to be found. Several of the individual performances are exceedingly good. Preëminent among them is that of the dancer-whose evil charm to the cause of the final catastrophe-by Leopoldine Konstantin. A more eloquent embodiment of feminine guile, wayward passion, and imperious temper could not easily be imagined. Paul Conradi's Sheik is a most imposing and menacing figure and Emil Lind, as the hunchback, contributes a notable study of jealous despair and rage. All the other actors are capable A word of special recognition is due also to the incidental music of Victor Hollaender, which is thoroughly Oriental in character. and harmonized most effectively with the action of the scene. There are few living stage managers who could not profit by the lessons to be learned from this artistic pro-

Charles Frohman has purchased the English-speaking rights of "Primrose," the latest comedy of Messrs. de Caillavet and de Flers, which has had a prolonged success at the Comédie Française. There is a possibility that the piece may be seen in New York this season. He has also accepted the scepario of a new play which Henry Bernstein will write for Ethel Barrymore. The heroine is the wife of an English diplomat who is compromised by the discovery of important French military documents which have been stolen by attaches of the British embassy.

According to London report, Sir A. W. Pinero's new comedy, "The 'Mind-the-Paint' Girl" is a sort of companion picture to "Trelawney of the Wells." The latter was a study of Bohemian and theatrical life in the early Victorian days and the new piece is said to be a similar study. dealing with present-day conditions and composed of course in the author's lighter vein.

Sir Herbert Tree recently visited Paris to see the representation of "Le Bourgeois ing of playing M. Jourdain himself in an but the final result is delightful.

All this, of course, is melodrama of com- English adaptation to be made by Somer-

Edmund Day, actor and playwright, died The two following sentences (pages thrilling romance. The story is told with in New York on Monday, at the age of forty-196-197), which are consecutive, suggest a smoothness, rapidity, and wealth of il- five. He had played with Booth and Barrett and with Alexander Salvini. Besides certain "playlets," he wrote "The Round-Up," "The Sheriff," and "The Widow's Might."

Music

G. Schirmer has just published the vocal score of Wolf-Ferrari's opera, "The Jewels

The latest novelty given at the Metropolitan is the merry one-act comedy by Leo Blech, "Under Seal." Probably never was an opera staged so inexpensively. The whole opera takes place in the sitting-room of the young widow, Gertrude, who has matrimonial designs on the Burgomaster, and the scene is a typically German one, comfortable but formal, with stiff furniture, the inevitable tiled stove, and a decorative scheme of family silhouettes hung in a group. However, 'he setting, except a carved wardrobe, counts for little in this amusing little opera, and the story also is simple, but, taken as a whole, with some charming musical bits, it whiles away an hour most agreeably.

There are two love stories in the plot, that of the Burgomaster and the pretty widow, and that of the Burgomaster's daughter and the son of his worst enemy. young man's mother is living; she is the victim of debt and, consequently, of the official attention of Lampe, the Court messenger, who is determined to sell out all her belongings. She clings to a family i cirloom, a fine carved wardrobe, which the widow Gertrude agrees to keep as her own, to save it from Lampe. This wardrobe is the scene of much fun. When Lampe has sealed it, after making sure that it does not belong to Frau Gertrude, the law forbids its being opened, but the law is not obeyed, with the result of many droll incidents. Goritz, who acts the part of Lampe, is the centre of interest. A more amusing picture of an important German official could not well be imagined, and he is ably assisted in his fun-making by Mme. Gadski, Mme. Mattfeld, Miss Alten, Jadlowker, and Weil. The most charming musical bit of the whole opera is the lively duet of courtabip between the Burgomaster and the widow. The quartet of the lovers and the widows is an admirable bit of two workmanship, and, like many other episodes in the opera, it shows Blech to have thorough command of the technique of composition. He has written five other operas-"Cherubina," "Alaja," "Alpenkönig und Menschenfeind," "Aschenbrödel," and "Das War Ich." At present he is one of the conductors of the Royal Opera in Berlin, where he shares the work with Dr. Muck and Richard Strauss.

Josef Stransky was the first to conduct the opera "Versiegelt" anywhere. When he conducted it for the first time in Hamburg it was after weeks of rehearsal, for, as he says, it "must go as if fired out of a gun." The details may be difficult,

House will be given Tuesday evening, February 13. It will be "Carmen," with Mary Garden in the title rôle. Success has attended Mr. Dippel's performances; in Chicago it was found necessary to give two extra performances a week. On Tuesday night of last week in Chicago, Wolf-Ferrari's latest work, "I Giojelli della Madonna" ("The Jewels of the Madonna") had its American première and achieved a triumph. The distinguished composer was present, and Carolina White, Amadeo Bassi, and Mario Sammarco, together with Cleofonte Campanini, who conducted, received ovations. The company will open its Eastern engagement in Philadelphia, Monday evening, February 12.

Richard Strauss's latest opera, "Der Rosenkavalier," has already had more than fifty performances in Dresden. Humperdinck's "Königskinder," though a year old, has not yet been heard there, but is now in preparation. The season is to wind up with a Strauss week.

Felix Weingartner has completed a violin concerto which Fritz Kreisler will be the first to play, as he was the first to play the Elgar concerto. Weingartner is also said to be at work on a new one-act overa and on making a new version of Weber's "Oberon."

Hermann Winkelmann, the operatic tenor, at the age of sixty-six. After his great success as Siegfried, Wagner assigned to him the title rôle in "Parsifal" at the Baircuth festival in 1880, and he soon became noted in this part.

Art

The Art of the Romans. By H. B. Walters. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Into a subject which has lately been the occasion of much erudite mystification. Mr. Walters introduces a refreshing element of common sense. We have been told to see an original invention in the custom of continuous narrationan inevitable expedient whenever there is much to tell on any long field which general reader. it is not convenient to subdivide. In the incapacity of the Roman sculptors to think out a clear and workmanlike relief we have been invited to find the germ of a new illusionism. In the ineptitude of Constantinian sculpture we have been assured there lies a new æsthetic of atmospheric envelopment. All these theories Mr. Walters faithfully records without accepting. A former historian of Greek art, his attitude towards Roman art is rather cold. This makes his book less interesting reading than, say, Mrs. Strong's "Roman Sculpture," but this coldness will be shared, we think, by all who approach the subject from the point of view of artistic qual-Ity.

Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera strictures. Even here it seems to us that Mr. Walters's tenderness is not quite justified. He fails to note the constant disproportion between material and design which makes Roman architecture nearly always unduly heavy. In portraiture Mr. Walters exaggerates the typical character of Greek portrait art. From the Egyptian painted heads, which are in a true Hellenistic tradition, we must assume that the earlier Greeks excelled the Romans here as elsewhere. Among the Roman busts, astonishingly real as they are, not half a dozen can bear comparison with fine Renaissance portrait heads. In short, the art of the Romans is that of a people which, with abundant ambition and unlimited wealth, fundamentally had no taste. Their case is not so unlike our own here in America, and our hope lies in a broader and more intelligent eclecticism than was theirs.

Mr. Walters might well have dwelt more appreciatively upon the beauty of Augustan naturalistic ornament. Here Mrs. Strong is a more sympathetic guide. The question remains open whether this lovely development, so fruitful centuries later in the Italian Renaissance, is, af-The death is reported from Vienna of ter all, not merely the afterglow of Alexandrianism. The subject is worthy of more investigation than it has received. The present book covers the field, including the minor arts, with especial chapters on Roman art in Gaul and Britain. For the sake of completeness some attention might have been given to Roman art in Africa and the Levant. In the latter region, however, our author accepts Strzygowski's theory of an unbroken Hellenic development. And, indeed, on the basis of our present knowledge. Athens and Cyrene may be regarded as the Eastern outposts of specifically Roman art.

Though there is plenty of special literature in the Roman field, comprehensive manuals are few and inadequate. Sc Mr. Walters's judicious survey, with its many illustrations, should appeal strongly both to the student and to the

Walter Crane's collected addresses in William Morris to Whistler" (Macmillan) preaches the dignity of applied art and criticises the capitalistic régime as hopelessly inimical to the best interests of art. Mr. Crane's attitude towards the arts and crafts movement in England and America, however, is hopeful, and he is inclined to make the best of a crooked world as it is. The book, which is prettily decorated with the author's vignettes, cannot be called a weighty one.

"Illuminated Manuscripts" (Putnam), by J. A. Herbert, is a worthy addition to the Connoisseurs' Library. It covers the European field with scholarly accuracy and under exploration, is to be connected with tions, and, except in a too succinct treat- trace of anything earlier has been discov-It is customary to reserve Roman ment of French illumination after the thir- ered on the site.

The first performance of the Chicago architecture and portraiture from such teenth century, offers little ground for adverse criticism. In connection with the Hours of Turin, the plausible attribution of some of the miniatures to the Van Eycks should have been noticed. In fact, the possible relation of Gothic illumination to lost mural painting deserved a word of discussion, and the growing richness of American public and private collections might have been recognized. But the book is primarily intended for the English reader and corresponds pretty closely to his opportunities and limitations. Being especially strong on the English side and on the early periods generally, it nicely supplements the current manuals,

> At the December meeting of the British School in Athens Mr. Wace gave an interesting account of some important discoveries made by Mr. Thompson and himself in connection with the Macedonian Exploration Fund. The districts explored were Orestis and Elemiotis, with the part of Perrhæbia which is still Turkish territory. Near Elassona two prehistoric sites were noted, resembling the Thessalian sites, from one of which vases of the so-called Late Minoan II style are said to have been found. Another prehistoric site was discovered on the banks of the Haliakmon, near Serfije. and in the same district a cemetery belonging to the early iron age. In Orestis were found three Greek sites of the classical period, the names of which are unknown In Northern Perrhæbia the explorers came upon a long Latin inscription of Trajan. dated 101 A. D., of great topographical and historical importance. The results show what a fruitful yield Macedonia will be for excavators of prehistoric, classical Greek or of Roman sites.

Excavations at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, are continued with much energy. The principal street of the town has now been laid bare for a length of nearly 500 yards. Its width is as much as eight yards, and it is flanked with porticoes and paved throughout, so that the effect is quite imposing. Not far from the gate by which it left the town was found a splendid female winged figure, a combination of the types of Athena and of Victory, which we may suppose decorated the gate itself. An extensive cemetery situated outside the city walls has been partly explored. In the sand beneath the tombs cremation burials of the third century B. C. have been found. Many of the public buildings of the town have been completely cleared and the intervening spaces explored, so that the most important quarter of the city now forms a connected whole. The baths which had been excavated in 1888 have been further examined. and their beautiful mosaic pavements with marine scenes in black on a white ground have been brought to light. Under the palæstra adjoining these baths a large reservoir has been discovered. Moreover the barracks of the vigiles have been completely excavated, as well as the quarter behind the theatre, where remains of a Christian church were found, which was probably erected in honor of Quiriacus, the first bishop of Ostia (268-270 A. D.), but at least three centuries after his death. The foundation of the city of Ostia, which is now clearness, is amply provided with illustra- the Ostian questorship in 266 B. C., since no

Finance

WHEN NEW YORK LENDS TO EU-ROPE.

Resumption of gold exports from New shipped to Central and South America, was mere coincidence. was correctly explained as meaning that York's gold for the purpose. The same the debt, we ourselves are now the cred- Day had not materialized; secondly, that itor market, so that Europe virtually all the consuming community seems to has to increase its American indebted be economizing; thirdly, that all the ness to command the gold.

months, but have considerably increased heart. Times are hard. Business is unfinancing of the German public loan by all. A Presidential election is impending. American capital.

The incident emphasizes again the States has seen its best days. contrast between the money plethora market for European public securities. is painful. Our bankers took \$28,000,000 of the British Exchequer's war loan of August, mark that New Year's Day is not a land-1900 to the German Government, and ber; that economy by the consuming bought the new bond issues of Conti-community means reaccumulation of nental cities. Wall Street of those en- wealth; that the way for a man or a thusiastic days declared that New York community to get on a sound economic had become, or would very soon become, basis after a period of over-extension is the recognized money centre of the to pay off pressing debt, and not (as in

sequent revival of American industry, ernment the blame for our own extravathe great stores of capital accumulated server thus familiar with the past might York last week, with \$2,500,000 in all at our market's order, and how far it

This brings up the general question Europe, which had obligations to settle of our real financial and industrial poin those markets, was drawing on New sition. If an observant man were asked to describe the characteristics of the thing happened at this time in 1910, but hour in financial and industrial marwith this difference-that whereas Eu- kets, he would undoubtedly point out, rope was then our heavy creditor on bal- first, disappointment that the sudden reance, and was ordering the southward vival which was somehow to come in gold shipments as partial discharge of sight on the morning after New Year's producing community has been putting Simultaneously with these shipments its house in order; fourthly, that the came news of an impending \$125,000, American market, and every one con-000 loan by the German Government nected with that market, has been pay-When that large operation was announce ing off its debts; finally, that, as a reed there was still outstanding, from the sult, an impressive credit balance has short loans made by New York to the heaped up in our bank reserves, in our Berlin banks last month, the sum of home money market, and on the foreign \$50,000,000. It had been expected that markets, subject to our draft. Supposing these loans, which were near maturity, he were next to inquire in Wall Street would be paid off this month. Instead, exactly what this combination of cirthe Berlin banks, on learning of what curstances meant, it would be exceptionthe German Government expected from al if he did not presently run on the them, have not only asked for extension following answer, from entirely respecof their New York obligations for three table authorities: The people have lost the indebtedness. This might fairly profitable. The Government is to blame. enough be described as the indirect The Trust prosecutions have caused it Dark hours are ahead of us. The United

So much for the very probable comhere and the European markets' lack; ment, in the present mood of American but it goes a little further. To match finance, on the condition of financial the existing status, one would have to and industrial slack-water which now go back a decade. Our foreign trade surrounds us. If, however, some stray balance, at that time, had piled up ex- observer who had given careful attenactly as it has lately been doing; home tion to the ups and downs of American industry was halting; we were believed firancial fortunes in the past were askto have \$250,000,000 loaned out on Eu- ed for his opinion, he might possibly rope's markets. When tight money seiz- answer somewhat differently. He might ed upon Europe, after the Transvaal suggest, for instance, that completion of War and the blockade of the gold-fields the liquidating process after a great ecohad begun in October, 1899, we not only nomic crisis is necessary before good increased those loans, but entered the times come again, but that the process

This he might supplement by the re-1900; \$100,000,000 of the loan of May, mark in finance; that underlying con-1901, and \$80,000,000 of the loan of ditions on January 25 are apt to be much April, 1902. We loaned \$20,000,000 in what they were on the 25th of Decemhe recognized money centre of the to pay off pressing debt, and not (as in 1909) to pile up more; that America's Nobody makes that claim to-day. We present position in the money markets ave learned since 1900 that, in all such asses, America will soon have need gain of whatever capital it may temporarily have placed on the European marhave learned since 1900 that, in all such of the world shows how far that salucases, America will soon have need tary process has been carried; that the again of whatever capital it may tempo- hour before dawn is an hour when it rarily have placed on the European mar- seems as if it would never be light

kets, and a very considerable slice of again, and that the most familiar and Europe's own capital besides. The ques- most stupid trick of misguided human tion which remains is, how far the sub. nature is to lay on the shoulders of Govon that earlier occasion, was a result of gances and blunders. Perhaps an obconclude with a citation from eminent authority, to the effect that "the man who is a bear on the future of this country will go broke."

> To any one, indeed, with the broader view of financial history, the whlning and whimpering of the day (in highly respectable financial circles) seems just a bit pathetic. It is heard, let it be observed, in much the same quarters as informed us, in 1901 and 1905 and 1906, that nothing could possibly stop the progress of inflation in the American financial boom. Booms had collapsed before, but this would not. Overspeculation and overexploiting had in the past led directly to financial crisis and prolonged depression; but things were different now. Such achievements nowadays merely guaranteed the perpetual and successful continuance of the inflating process. Financial principles and economic law had been revised.

Perhaps the attitude of numerous financial oracles at the present moment is a logical corollary to their attitude of those years. It is true, such conditions of liquidated markets as to-day's used to be the infallible prelude, at a greater or less distance, to the new revival of finance and industry. They were undeniably so in the dark hours at the opening of 1879 and 1897. But doubtless economic law has been turned upside down, in the sequel to reactions as to booms. Whoever chooses to accept this cheerful theory is at liberty to do so. The only passing comment called for is, that the declaration, five or ten years ago, of the new economic order which would not admit of relapse, panic, liquidation, forced economy, or hard times, has not been so precisely verified by the sequel as to encourage belief in the abolition of precedent as applied to the state of affairs which now exists.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

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- For New Students of Locality Control of the State-wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Macmillan. \$2 net.

 Becker, Franz. Bryan Waller Proctor (Barry Cornwall). Vienna: Wilhelm Braumillar.

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\$1.50 net, Champlain Tercentenary, 1909. Report of the Commission. Albany: State Depart-

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Daggett, M. S. The Higher Court. Boston:

Daggett, M. S.
Badger. \$1 net.
Daniels, F. P. The Flora of Boulder, Colorado, and Vicinity. University of Misado, and ouri. \$1.50.

Daring, Hope. Tract Society. Valadero Ranch. American ty. \$1. The Way of an Eagle. Put-

Tract Society. \$1.
Dell, E. M. The Way of an Eagle. Putnam. \$1.35 net.
Eucken, R. The Truth of Religion. Translated by W. T. Jones. Putnam.
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Brown Bros.
Filson Club Publications. No. 26. The

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cents. Fuqua, C. M. H. Two Dozen. Boston:

Badger, aya's Traité des Armes. 1678, Edited by

Charles floulkes. Frowde.

Gillette, William. Secret Service. Done into book form by Cyrus T. Brady. Dodd, Mead. \$1.25 net.

Centuries. Macmillan. \$1.10 net. rey, Zane. Riders of the Purple Sage. Grey, Zane.

Harper. \$1.30 net.
Hamilton, T. E. The Cyclic Relations of the Chanson de Willame. University of Missouri.

Haweis, H. R. Music and Morals.

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Heck, R. C. H. The Steam Engine and Turbine. Van Nostrand. \$5 net.
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